













# THE INDIA SPORTING REVIEW ADVERTISER.

It having been determined to publish 'The India Sporting Review' every second month, instead of quarterly as heretofore, and to reduce the size proportionately, room will be afforded for an Advertiser, which will be prefixed to each number.

This department will be got up with particular neatness and care, and the Review going to all parts of India, (with a rapidly increasing circulation,) and finding its way into a large number of Book Clubs and Messes, is specially deserving the notice of tradesmen and others, addressing themselves to the public.

**The Prospectus and Rates of Premium of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Company will be found at the end of the Book.**

**A Record of the Turf, the Chase, the Gun, the Rod, and Spear.**

*Edited by ABEL EAST.*

No. 1 of a new series of this publication, to appear every alternate month, was published on 29th February last.

## Contents of Original Department :

- The Feline Animals of India—No. 2, The Tiger—*by Zoophilus*
- Present Position and Prospects of the Turf in the North-West—*by Oxonian.*
- Notes on Shooting in Cashmere—*by the Hill Ranger*
- The Month's Leave—*by Brown.*
- Fishing North of Lahore—*by Chilwah.*
- A Month's Shooting in the Saugor and Nerbuddah Territories—*by the Jungle Ranger*
- My First Tiger—*by Howdah.*
- Four Months' Shooting on the Pir Punjal and in Wurdwan—*by Forster.*
- The Reminiscences of Spliffleby—*by Himself.*
- The Calcutta Race Meeting and our Prospects—*by Abel East.*
- The Lahore Race Course.
- Rifle Shooting at Sonepore—*by Rifleman.*
- North of India Coursing Club Meeting—*by J. J.*
- A Bear Hunt at Bhagsoo—*by Fern.*
- Review of the C. C. S. Season.
- The Sonepore Meeting 1855—*by Pegasus.*

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, Rupees 20 per annum, including postage.**  
All drafts to be made payable to the Publishers, Messrs. Lefage and Co., Calcutta.

*January 8th, 1856.*

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**AND**  
**GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**

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**SUCCESS**

The Indian Branch of this Office, without any claim whatever to the support of the public beyond that arising from a simple statement of facts, has in less than four years issued Policies, insuring Rupees 1,46,64,646 or about a *Million and a Half Sterling*. For particulars see the last Report of the Directors. This is ample evidence that the Public have pronounced in favour of the low Premiums and general liberality of the terms introduced by this Company for India.

**PREMIUMS.**

These were under Special Authority computed from the Records of the India House, by Mr. Neison, the Resident Actuary and Manager of the Company, and are as follow:—

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life *with profits*, the rates *without profits* being exactly 10 per cent. less than the following:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	14	8	0	2	9	1	17	8	0	3	1	7
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	8	0	3	10	1
40	24	0	0	4	4	0	24	0	0	4	4	0
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	29	8	0	5	3	7
60	40	0	0	7	1	4	41	0	0	7	4	2

EXAMPLE.—An Officer, aged 30, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease whenever that may happen, by paying Rupees 205 half-yearly, or Rupees 26-4-10, monthly, to this Company; or on the without profit scale Rupees 190 half-yearly, or Rupees 33-10-1 monthly.

These rates are lower than those of any other Office. The Premiums for Short Terms correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

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Are declared every five years, the Policy-holders participating to the extent of two-thirds. The last division was made in June 1853, and the following table illustrates the effect of the BONUS ON INDIAN POLICIES:—

Date of Policy.	Original sum Insured.			Bonus given.			Sum now Assured under Policy.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
31st Oct. 1851. ....	10,000	0	0	388	11	8	10,388	14	8
4th May 1852. ....	10,000	0	0	365	12	0	10,365	12	8
30th Dec. 1852. ....	10,000	0	0	141	4	8	10,141	4	8

When it is borne in mind that the *with profit* rates of this Company are lower than those of any other Office, in some cases 25 per cents lower, these results cannot be considered as other than most satisfactory.

#### GENERAL ADVANTAGES.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-Money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within three months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of Two Shillings *sterling* per Company's Rupee. Persons have the option of effecting Assurance either direct with the Office in Calcutta or through any of the Agents, and paying their premiums accordingly.

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Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Society, will be supplied, and Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free, on application being made to any of the Agents or to Calcutta, November, 1855.

P. M. TAIT, Secretary.

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Ditto Ditto, with carved stock and ditto, .. .. .	70	
Ditto Ditto, Engraved, and highly finished, .. .. .	80	to 90
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**F. AND C. OSLER.**

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Ditto in Elegant cases ditto.

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" " " <i>six</i> 2-12, 1-14, 1-16, 1-18 & 1-20, .. ..	280	to 360
" " " <i>eight</i> 2-12, 2-14, 2-16, 1-18 & 1-20, .. ..	480	to 550
" " " <i>ten</i> 2-12, 2-14, 2-16, 2-18 & 2-20, .. ..	650	to 700
<b>Oval Beef Steak Dishes with Hot Water Stands</b> and top } Plates in sets of <i>four</i> forming 12 Dishes, at pleasure, .. .. }	380	to 500
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<b>Pickle Stands</b> with 2 and 3 " " Jars, .. ..	30	to 80
<b>Liquor Stands</b> with 3 richly cut Bottles, (White and Colored Glass,) .. ..	35	to 85
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<b>Round Salvers</b> , chased and engraved 7 to 16 inches diameter, .. ..	18	to 110
<b>Salt Cellars</b> with White, Ruby and Blue Glass Linings pierced } Wicker and other novel patterns, .. .. }	15	to 25
" " Gift inside, plain, Engraved and Embossed, .. ..	22	to 26
<b>Mustard Vases</b> with Glass Linings plain, Engraved & Embossed, each, .. ..	10	to 18
<b>Nut Crackers and Knife Rests</b> , .. ..	4-8	to 6-8
<b>Vine Leaf Wine Labels</b> , .. ..	1	to 2-8
<b>Flower Stands</b> in great variety and beauty of Design, .. ..	18	to 65

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Table Spoons, .. .. doz.,	36 0	30 0	42 0	47 0	50 0	55 0	55 0
„ Forks, .. .. „	36 0	30 0	42 0	47 0	50 0	55 0	55 0
Dessert Spoons, .. .. „	30 0	25 0	35 0	37 0	42 0	45 0	45 0
„ Forks, .. .. „	30 0	25 0	35 0	37 0	42 0	45 0	45 0
Tea Spoons, .. .. „	18 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	27 0
Egg „ .. .. „	18 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	27 0
Salt „ .. .. „	18 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	27 0
Mustard „ .. .. „	18 0	16 0	22 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Fish Knives, .. .. each,	12 8	10 0	14 0	14 8	19 0	20 0	20 0
Soup Ladles, .. .. „	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	19 0	20 0	20 0
Sauce „ .. .. „	4 0	3 8	4 8	5 0	6 0	6 8	6 8
Gravy Spoons, .. .. „	6 0	5 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 8	10 8
Butter Knives, .. .. „	4 0	3 0	4 8	5 0	6 0	6 8	6 8
Sugar Tongs, .. .. „	4 0	3 0	4 8	5 0	6 0	6 8	6 8
„ Sifters, .. .. „	4 8	4 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8
Pickle Forks, .. .. „	2 8	2 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	5 0

**Fruit Dessert Knives and Forks with Electro Plated Handles** }  
and blades in Handsome Mahogany and Satin wood cases in sets of 12, } 75 to 85  
18 and 24 pairs, .. .. .. set of 12 pairs, }

„ „ Plain and Carved Ivory Handles ditto, „ „ 85 to 100  
„ „ Pearl, ditto ditto, .. .. „ „ 100 to 120

The *Patent Secure Handled Table Cutlery*, introduced to the Indian Public by L. S. & Co., has so much advantages over that of the ordinary

Patent Table Knives with Ivory balanced secure Handles,	..	½ dozen,	20 to 25
„ Dessert „ „ „	..	„	16 to 20
„ 8 inch Guard Carvers, „	..	½ pair,..	6-8 to 8-8
„ 9 inch „ „ „	..	„	7-8 to 9-8
„ Game „ „ „	..	„	5-8 to 8-0
Steels, .. .. . „	..	each, ..	2
<i>Electro Plated Handled Table Cutlery</i> with Steel blades, and of patterns to correspond with the Spoons and Forks, .. .. . }			
Table Knives with Electro Plated Handles and Steel blades,	..	½ dozen,	22 to 28
Dessert „ „ „ „	..	„	20 to 25
Guard and Game Carvers, .. .. .	..	½ pair,..	7-8 to 10

<b>Oval Tea Trays</b> with Scroll, Tulip, shaped moulding, and wreath Borders, richly Engraved and chased, 20 to 28 inches, .. .. .	150 to 260
<b>Tea and Coffee Services</b> of the " <i>Albert</i> ," " <i>Vase</i> ," and other handsome patterns, Engraved and Embossed, .. .. .	200 to 285
<b>Tea Kettles and Stands</b> with spirit lamps to correspond, .. ..	140 to 200
<b>Butter Pots and Coolers</b> .. .. .	22 to 80
<b>Egg Stands</b> with 4, 5 and 8 Cups, Gilt inside, .. .. .	40 to 70
<b>Toast Racks and Egg Stands</b> combined, .. .. .	28 to 35
<b>Toast Racks</b> , .. .. .	12 to 26
<b>Spare Tea Pots</b> , 3 to 7 Gill sizes, plain, Engraved and Embossed, ..	32 to 80
<b>Sugar Baskets</b> with White, Blue, and Ruby Glass Linings, with and without Covers, .. .. .	26 to 50
<b>Muffineers</b> with Glass bodies and plated tops, .. .. .	6 to 10
" Gilt inside, plain, Engraved and Embossed in various sizes, ..	17 to 25

Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons in Morocco Cases, . . . . .	20 to 65
" Gilt " " " " " " " " " "	48 to 84
Silver and Silver Gilt child's Mugs, richly Engraved and Embossed, ..	35 to 95

*Britannia Metal Hot Water Plates and Covers.*

*China and Earthenware Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services for 2, 18 and 24 persons including some of the latest Designs.*

**A Discount of 15 per cent. allowed for cash payment.**

# UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

LONDON OFFICE, No. 1, KING WILLIAM STREET.

Chairman.—SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K. L. S.

## INDIAN BRANCH.

### Directors.

CHARLES R. PRINSEP, ESQ.	GEORGE BARTON, ESQ.
GEORGE BROWN, ESQ.	ALEXANDER WALLACE, ESQ.
CECIL STEPHENSON, ESQ.	

ALLAN WEBB, ESQ., M. D. ....	Physician.
MESSRS. BRADDON AND CO., ...	Agents and Secretaries.
MESSRS. BAINBRIDGE AND CO., ...	Madras Agents.
MESSRS. LECKIE AND CO., .....	Bombay Agents.

This Society, established in 1834, and confirmed by Special Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security in its large *invested Capital*, at present amounting to Pounds Sterling *Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand*.

2.—The principle it adopts of an *Annual Valuation* of assets and liabilities and an *Annual Division* of one-fifth of the ascertained profits of five preceding years, offers great advantages to persons insuring with this Institution.

3.—Of the sum annually divisible *Seventy-five* per Cent. is apportioned to Policy-holders who have paid six annual premiums, either in a reduction of subsequent premiums, or as a *Bonus* added to the Policy.

4.—The *Annual* reduction has averaged considerably above *Forty* per Cent. and in no one year has fallen below that amount.

The following table will show the result of the last division of profits as declared on the 9th May 1855, at the rate of *Forty* per Cent. on the original annual premium,

Age.	Date of Policy.	Sum Assured.	Original Annual Premium.	Reduction.	Reduced Annual Premium.
		Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	
20	On or before the 9th May 1850.	10,000	420	168	252
30		10,000	480	192	288
40		10,000	590	236	354
50		10,000	740	296	444
60		10,000	1,030	412	618

5.—In the case of persons who have originally effected insurances in India, returning to Europe for a permanent residence, the reduction, arising from division of profit, is allowed *on the English rate*, thus admitting of a continuance of their Policies in Europe on most moderate terms.

6.—The rates of premium on assurances *without participation*, and for *limited periods* are as low as is deemed consistent with security.

8.—The following is an Extract of the rates of premium.

Annual premium for an Assurance of Rs. one thousand.

### CIVIL.

Age.	1 year.	3 years.	5 years.	7 years.	Life with profits.	Life without profits.	English rates.
20	22	22	23	24	42	32	£1 18 8
30	27	28	28	29	48	39	2 8 10
40	32	32	32	33	59	49	3 3 0
50	38	40	40	43	74	62	4 5 6
60	51	52	56	60	103	88	6 16 2

### MILITARY.

Age.	1 year.	3 years.	5 years.	7 years.	Life with profits.	Life without profits.
20	26	27	28	28	47	36
30	32	32	33	34	54	45
40	39	40	40	40	63	53
50	45	46	47	48	77	64
60	56	57	60	64	105	90

7.—Premiums are payable either *half-yearly*, *quarterly* or *monthly*, and medical referees are remunerated by the Society.

8.—Tables of rates, and forms of proposal will be forwarded free to any part of India on application to the Secretaries in Calcutta, or either of the following Agents of the Society :—

WALTER SMYTH AND CO., ... .. *Dinapore.*

J. G. GORDON, ESQ.,... .. *Benares.*

J. M. HAMILTON, ESQ.,... .. *Allahabad.*

MESSRS. PELLETREAU AND CO., ... *Mirzapore.*

J. A. GIBBONS, ESQ., ... .. *Agra.*

T. WESTON, ESQ.,... .. *Meerut.*

MESSRS. GREENWAY BROTHERS, ... *Cawnpore.*

DELHI BANK, .. ... *Delhi.*

**BRADDON AND CO.,**

*Secretaries.*

*Calcutta, April, 1856.*

# UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Directors of the Indian Branch of this Society, desire to call the particular attention of the Public to their rates of premium for insurances for *limited* periods.

It will be seen that for *temporary Assurances*, or as security for *loans* granted for *short periods*, or for *advances* for *limited terms*, Policies can be effected with the "Universal" on equally favorable conditions as to rates, as in any other Society: and the holders of such insurances have the most complete guarantee for the prompt and satisfactory settlement of their claims, in the *large invested Capital* of this Institution, held by the Indian Branch, at present amounting to *Half a Million Sterling*, or *Fifty Lacs of Rupees*, which is greatly in excess of the Capital of any other similar Society in India.

*The following are examples of these short-term rates.*

## Civil.

Age next birth-day.	Amount of Assurance.	One Year.		Three Years.		Five Years.		Seven Years.					
		Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.				
	Rupees.												
20	10000	110	55	0	110	55	0	115	57	8	120	60	0
25	10000	120	60	0	120	60	0	125	62	8	130	65	0
30	10000	135	67	8	140	70	0	140	70	0	145	72	8
35	10000	150	75	0	150	75	0	155	77	8	155	77	8
40	10000	160	80	0	160	80	0	160	80	0	165	82	8
45	10000	170	85	0	175	87	8	180	90	0	190	95	0
50	10000	190	95	0	200	100	0	205	100	0	215	107	8

## Military or Naval.

Age next birth-day.	Amount of Assurance.	One Year.			Three Years.			Five Years.			Seven Years.		
		Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	
Rupees.													
20	10000	130	65	0	135	67	8	140	70	0	140	70	0
25	10000	140	70	0	145	72	8	150	75	0	155	77	8
30	10000	160	80	0	160	80	0	165	82	8	170	85	0
35	10000	175	87	8	180	90	0	185	92	8	190	95	0
40	10000	195	97	8	200	100	0	200	100	0	200	100	0
45	10000	210	105	0	210	105	0	215	107	8	220	110	0
50	10000	225	112	8	230	115	0	235	117	8	240	120	0

## Intermediate ages in proportion.

For further particulars, reference is requested to the detailed prospectus of this Society, which, with requisite forms of application, and blank certificates, will be forwarded free to any part of India, on application to the Secretaries in Calcutta, or Agents at Madras or Bombay, or other local Agents, and Up-Country Newspaper Offices.

By authority of the Directors,

CALCUTTA,  
2nd April, 1856. }

**BRADDON AND CO.,**  
Agents and Secretaries.

# GUARANTEE FOR FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

## THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

CHIEF OFFICES, 36, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.

With Agencies in all the principal towns throughout the Country.

CAPITAL £200,000 IN 30,000 SHARES OF £2 10s. EACH.

(With power to increase to one Million Sterling.)

*Fully subscribed by an influential Proprietary; all the Office Bearers in England being Shareholders.*

### PRESIDENT:

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THOMAS MILNER GIBSON,  
M. P., FOR MANCHESTER.

### VICE-PRESIDENTS:

THOMAS BAZLEY, Esq., PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MANCHESTER.

JAMES HEYWOOD, Esq., F. R. S., M. P., FOR NORTH LANCASHIRE.

### Chairman of the Board of Directors:

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq., M. P., FOR DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

### INDIAN BRANCH.

*Chief Office, Danish Consulate, Clive-street Ghat, Calcutta; with Agencies at Bombay, Madras, Ceylon and Singapore, and Correspondents at various Mofussil Stations.*

### DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH GOODEVE, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Supreme Court.

Captain H. P. LOVELL, Superintendent Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

F. R. NEILSON, Esq., Secretary, Agra and United Service Bank.

CECIL STEPHENSON, Esq., East Indian Railway Company.

P. M. TAIT, Esq., Secretary Medical, Invalid and General Life Assurance Society.

Persons holding or appointed to Situations of Trust in which it is required to find Security, may, by paying an Annual Premium varying from One per Cent. and upwards, procure a Policy of Guarantee in this Company, thereby obviating the necessity of their either obtaining the Security of Friends or depositing Government Paper. This Office, established in 1819, more particularly for the transaction of Guarantee Business, has issued Policies securing the Fidelity of the Employés in most of the Banks, Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices and Public Institutions in England, where the practice of finding Security in this way is universal.

Full particulars as to the Constitution, Terms and Conditions of the Society together with forms of Proposal for Guarantee and forms of Policy issued, may be obtained free, on application at the Office in Calcutta, where also the Reports, Lists of Shareholders, &c., may be inspected.

By order of the Directors,

**MACKEY AND CO.,**

Chief Agents.

Calcutta, Clive-street Ghat, November 1855.



# THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital One Million Sterling.

**Governor.**

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

**THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.**

**HEAD OFFICE,**

*Edinburgh, 5, George Street.*

**CALCUTTA,**

**Board of Directors.**

J. P. M'KILLIGIN, Esq., Merchant. | C. H. PICKFORD, Esq., Merchant.  
EDWARD PURRIER, Esq., Merchant. | JAMES SCOTT ELLIOT, Esq. Merchant.  
Medical Adviser. | Solicitor.  
RD. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., F.R.C.S. | ROBERT MOSLEY THOMAS Esq.

Agents,

GRINDLAY AND CO.

*Division of Profits.*

The First Investigation and Division of Profits in this Company, took place as at 25th May 1854, and the Addition to Policies was at the rate of £2 per cent. per annum of Reversionary Bonus, as shown in the following Table,—the examples being Policies of £1,000:—

Policy opened before.	Original sums Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Total sums Assured.
25th May, 1847	£1,000	£160	£1,160
„ 1848	1,000	140	1,140
„ 1849	1,000	120	1,120
„ 1850	1,000	100	1,100
„ 1851	1,000	80	1,080
„ 1852	1,000	60	1,060
„ 1853	1,000	40	1,040
„ 1854	1,000	20	1,020

The addition to Policies of larger or smaller amount are in the same Proportion.

Future Investigations and Divisions of Profits will be made every five years. The next will take place at 25th May 1859.

Moderate rates of Extra Premium are charged for residence in India and other places abroad.

Persons Assured through the Indian Branches of the Company have permission to reside in any part of the world, so long as they continue to pay the original rate of premium stipulated in their Policies.

Persons Assured for the Whole Term of Life returning to Europe or other climate considered equally healthy by the Directors, pay the reduced Premium applicable to Europe, according to the Company's published Rates commencing with first Annual Premium due, after their arrival within such limits has been duly reported.

No Expenses in connection with obtaining Policies; and all Medical Fees paid by the Company.

Premiums may be paid, and Claims settled through the Agents of the Company in India and the Colonies.

From the extent and nature of the business transacted by this Company, the advantages afforded to Assurers, whether at home or abroad, cannot fail to be very great.

Agents in Madras, Bombay, Shanghai, Penang and Manilla, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and in every town of importance in British North America and in the West Indies. Correspondents in Australia.

*By order of the Directors,*

GRINDLAY AND CO.

*Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board of Calcutta.*

# GRINDLAY & CO.,

## ARMY AND GENERAL AGENTS.

**LONDON, 63, CORNHILL, AND 124, BISHOPSGATE STREET.**

**EAST INDIA ROOMS, 8, ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, CHARING CROSS.**

**PARCELS OFFICES, WHITE LION COURT, CORNHILL, AND 9,  
ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, CHARING CROSS.**

**Calcutta Branch Agency, Colvin's Ghaut, Strand.**

With the view of meeting the extension of their business, and affording greater facilities to their Constituents in India, Messrs. Grindlay and Co. have established a

### **Branch at Calcutta.**

Besides the Subscribers to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Agency, and the "Home News," the Calcutta Branch is available to every Member of the Civil and Military Services and Indian Residents generally, for the following purposes.

**Accounts** opened with Regiments and Individual Members of the service, and interest allowed.

**Interest Deposits** received on the usual terms.

**Bills granted** on the London Firm at the exchange of the day, without charge for commission.

**Circular Letters of Credit** issued for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route to England, available in Egypt and all the principal Continental Cities and Towns in Europe.

**Special Letters of Credit** granted on any of the above places, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Australian Colonies.

**Family Remittances** made free of charge, at the current rate of exchange.

**Payments** on account of the London Firm may be made to the Calcutta Branch, which will receive the same at the exchange of the day.

**Government Paper**—Shares in the Bank of Bengal and other Stocks received for safe custody, free of charge. Purchases and sales effected, and the interest and dividends realized.

The **Pay and Allowances** of Members of the Civil and Military Services, proceeding to and from England and elsewhere, realized.

**Passages** by Steamers or sailing Vessels negotiated free of expense. Packages shipped by Steamers or sailing Vessels, Regimental and Mess Stores and other Packages landed and forwarded to their destination.

**Regimental Accoutrements, Mess Stores, and Private Supplies** procured.

**Wines and Spirits** kept in Stock.

*Calcutta, January, 1856.*

# THE CALCUTTA AUCTION COMPANY "LIMITED."

Capital of Rs. 10,00,000, in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

ESTABLISHED FOR MAKING ADVANCES UPON AND AFFORDING FACILITIES FOR THE SALE BY AUCTION OR COMMISSION OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

*A Deposit of Rs. 5 per Share upon allotment. No call to be made until after the Company has Limited Liability secured by the Legislature.*

## Provisional Directors.

APCAR, S. A. Esq., Apar and Co.  
BELL, J. D. Esq., Barrister-at-law.  
COWELL, J. Esq., Lloyd's Agent.  
DODD, H. Esq., R. Thomas and Co.  
DUMAT, A. Esq., Langlois and Co.  
GROB, J. M. Esq., Durschmidt, Grob, Sand & Co.  
HUFFENAGLE, C. Esq., Consul General United States.  
HURRISCHUNDER BHOSE, Baboo, Banian.  
LINDSAY, J. B. Esq., Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.  
MACKEY, D. C. Esq., Mackey and Co.  
MCKILLIGIN, J. P. Esq., Gilmore, McKilligin and Co.

OLIVA, L. B. Esq., Oliva and Casella.  
PITTAR, C. J. Esq.  
PROSSER, F. Esq.  
RAJENDRO DUTT, Baboo, Banian.  
RAMDHONE GHOSE, Baboo, Ashootas Dey and Co.  
RENNIE, J. Esq., James Lyall and Co.  
SHEARIN, Ed. Esq., E. Shearin and Co.  
TAIT, P. M. Esq.  
WILLS, F. P. Esq., Wills and Co.  
WILSON, D. Esq.

## Standing Counsel.

W. RITCHIE, Esq.

*The Acting Advocate General,*

## Solicitors.

MESSRS. LYONS AND BELL.

## Bankers.

BANK OF BENGAL AND ORIENTAL BANK.

## Temporary Office 2, Tank Square.

The extension to this country of the new Law of Limited Liability cannot fail to give an immense impetus to Joint Stock Companies here, as it has done in England. Its importance has been recognized by the Commercial, Trading, and Agricultural sections of the community; and a petition has been prepared to the Government, in favor of a measure which it is probable has only been delayed by more immediately urgent calls on the time and attention of the Legislative Council.

The risk that has hitherto everywhere attended the participation in Joint Stock speculations has given a monopoly to Capitalists, which is destroyed by an enactment long asked for and now conceded to the spirit of the times. In no part of the world is more to be done by the junction of the many than in India; but the dread of ruin to all concerned, which has been but too well justified by many disastrous failures, has long rendered any attempt to carry out great public undertakings by private enterprise, perfectly hopeless. It is many years since the last experiment was made, and though now a success, it

may well be doubted whether, without limited liability, or some privileges or guarantees from Government, it would be possible under any circumstances to get up a purely Indian Joint Stock Company. Under the encouragement offered by the new law, it may be reasonably expected that the next ten or fifteen years will see firmly established a variety of most important Associations, working to the profit of those concerned, and showing to the world the varied and inexhaustible resources of British India.

These remarks are made as introductory to the proposal for the establishment of a Joint Stock Company for the transaction of every description of Auction and Commission business, and though of a less grand and imposing character than many undertakings which may follow, it will probably strike all persons conversant with India, and with the Presidencies in particular, that a finer field for profitable investment, under the guarantee of Limited Liability, could not possibly be offered to the public. The amount of Auction and Commission business together done in Calcutta, is probably much larger than in any city of its population in the world. There is not at present in Calcutta, nor has there ever been, a concern altogether of the character, and nothing of nearly the magnitude, now proposed. Indeed it would be impossible for any private partnership to carry on the operations contemplated by the promoters of the present undertaking, since they will demand not only a permanently invested capital of large amount, not liable to be touched or affected by retirement of partners, but establishments and sub-divisions of labour beyond the supervision and control of any Firm. It is impossible to enter upon details here touching a business which is to embrace the disposal of every description of property that passes under the hammer, that may be offered on commission sale, or be the subject of private negotiation, but they have been well considered by those thoroughly conversant with the trade and trading prospects of Calcutta; and while it is quite certain that the public at large will be served by a considerable reduction in the rates at which business will be transacted, no reasonable doubt can be entertained that the capital employed will yield a return far beyond the highest rate of Indian interest.

The Provisional Directors have taken up shares to the amount of One Lakh of Rupees. No call will be made for more than Rupees 50 a share, and no call after the first will be made without three months' notice.

Applications for shares to be made in the following form :

To the Provisional Directors of the Calcutta Auction Company "Limited."

• *Temporary Office, No. 2, Tank Square,*

GENTLEMEN,

CALCUTTA.

Subject to the passing of an Act securing Limited Liability I request you will allot me shares of Rupees 250 each in The Calcutta Auction Company "Limited," and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any smaller number which you may allot to me, and to pay a deposit of Rupees 5 per share thereon within seven days after allotment, and execute the Deed of Settlement of the Company in respect thereof, when the same shall be prepared, at such times and in such manner as you may appoint.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Name

Address

Profession or Business

Date

# NORTH-WESTERN DAK COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE, 14, WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

THIS COMPANY conveys PASSENGERS by Horse Carriage and Bearer Dak and Parcels by Mail Cart, to and from the Upper Provinces of India.

**The Carriages** are built with every regard to the comfort and convenience of Passengers, and are maintained in the most efficient condition to secure those objects.

**Bearer Daks** arranged at one day's notice; no demurrage charged.

**Parcels** are carried at about one-third less than the rates charged by Government for the conveyance of Banghy Parcels.

*The terminus of the Company is at Raneegunge, but it is necessary that travellers should make arrangements at the Head Office, previous to their departure from Calcutta, for the continuance of their journey beyond the Railway Terminus at Raneegunge.*

*The Agents of the Company are at*

Raneegunge, Mr. J. G. PALMER.	Meerut, ... Mr. W. J. COCKELL.
Benares, ... PALMER & Co.	Kurnaul, ... Mr. P. BRUNET.
Allahabad, ... C. BLACKBURN.	Umballa, ... E. POWELL.
Cawnpore, ... J. R. BRANDON.	Lahore, ... MESSRS. GIBBON & Co.
Futteghur, MESSRS. IVES & Co.	Ferozepore, Mr. C. HUGHES.
Agra, ... MR. W. BERWICK.	Jullunder, ... G. JOSEPH,
Delhie, ... W. H. MARSHALL.	Umritsir, ... TEAL.

from whom all necessary information may be obtained.

Table of Rates.

FROM RANEENGUNGE.	HORSE DAK.					BEARER DAK.	
	One Seat.	Two Seats.	Three Seats.	Parcels by Mail Cart per 100.	Tons.	By Company's Carriage with 9 Men.	By Company's Carriage with 12 Men.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
TO BENARES, ..	77	115	135	1	1	111	148
„ MIRZAPORE, ..	84	126	147	1	2	127	169
„ ALLAHABAD, ..	95	143	166	1	3	139	185
„ FUTTEHPORE, ..	117	176	205	1	4	168	224
„ CAWNPORE, ..	127	191	222	1	5	186	248
„ LUCKNOW, ..	139	209	252	1	8	198	272
„ FUTTEGHUR, ..	148	222	259	1	10	218	291
„ MYNPOORIE, ..	155	233	271	1	12	227	303
„ AGRA, ..	169	254	296	2	0	253	338
„ ALLYHUR, ..	174	261	305	2	2	255	340
„ MEERUT, ..	197	296	345	2	4	286	381
„ DELHIE, ..	197	296	345	2	4	286	381
„ KURNAUL, ..	213	320	373	2	8	317	423
„ UMBALLA, ..	229	344	401	3	0	331	441
„ Kalka, (Simlah) ..	245	377	443	..	..	..	..
„ LOODIANA, ..	262	410	487	..	..	..	..
„ JULLUNDER, ..	274	434	518	..	..	..	..
„ HOOSHEYARPORE, ..	284	454	544	..	..	..	..
„ FEROEZPORE, ..	299	484	588	..	..	..	..
„ UMRTITZIE, ..	299	484	583	..	..	..	..
„ LAHORE, ..	314	514	622	..	..	..	..
„ SEALKOTE, ..	329	544	661	..	..	..	..
„ WUZEERABAD, ..	339	564	687	..	..	..	..

By Horses as far as Peeplee, thence by Pakkee.

J. H. ALLEN, Manager.

14, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

# MESSRS. R. B. RODDA AND CO.

## GUN MAKERS,

### TANK SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Have much pleasure to submit, for the information of the public, a list of their present prices.

#### DOUBLE GUNS IN CASE AND APPARATUS COMPLETE.

Double Guns, .. ..	Rs. 130 to 400	Double Rifles, .. ..	Rs. 300 to 400
Single Guns, .. ..	100 to 200	Single Rifles, .. ..	150 to 200

#### PISTOLS.

Double Pistols, Holster, ..	200 to 250	Colt's Revolvers, .. ..	125
Single Pistols, ditto, ..	100 to 150	Baker's Revolvers, .. ..	70
Deau's Revolvers, .. ..	150	Air Canes, .. ..	75

#### ARCHERY.

Gentlemen's Bows, .. ..	25 to 30	Ladies' Arrows, per dozen, ..	15
Ladies Ditto, .. ..	15 to 20	Tin Quivers, .. ..	6
Gentlemen's Arrows, per dozen, ..	25	Bow Strings, .. ..	1
Ladies' Ditto, .. ..	25	Book upon Archery, .. ..	2

#### FENCING FOILS.

Foiles, .. ..	4	Gloves, .. ..	5
Masks, .. ..	6	Boxing Gloves, per set, ..	16

#### BATS AND BALLS, &c.

Whalebone Handled Rats, ..	10	Leg Guards, .. ..	10
Plain Match ditto, .. ..	6	Stumps, .. ..	8
Tubular India Rubber Gloves, ..	6	Balls, .. ..	5
Wicket Keepers, .. ..	10		

#### MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Powder Flasks, Sykes' Best, ..	9	Joyce's Patent Caps & box 500 ..	3
Ditto Ditto, Plain, .. ..	7	Smith's do. Imperial & bag 500 ..	8
Shot Pouches, Best, .. ..	8	Joyce's do. Tubes & bag 500 ..	9
Ditto Ditto, Plain, .. ..	6	Ditto do. Wadding & box 500 ..	2
Shot Pouch Strap, .. ..	2	Ditto do. Paper & box 250 ..	0 12
Rifle Sling, .. ..	6	Shot do. & bag, 28 lbs., ..	5
Bullet Mould, Conical, .. ..	12	Pigne and Wilk's Powder, .. ..	2
Ditto Ditto, Spherical, .. ..	3	Powder Magazines, 4 lbs., ..	6
Ditto Ditto, Plain, .. ..	2	Ditto ditto, 2 lbs., .. ..	4
Wad Cutters, .. ..	1	Dram Bottles, .. ..	10
Patch Cutters, .. ..	5	Ditto ditto, .. ..	5
Turnscrews, .. ..	2	Railway Calls, .. ..	2
Nipple Keys, T., .. ..	4	Dog ditto, .. ..	5
Ditto ditto, Plain, .. ..	5	Ditto ditto, .. ..	3
Loading Rods, "Purday's", ..	7	Sporting Knives, .. ..	10
Ditto ditto, .. ..	6	Ditto ditto, .. ..	6
Cleaning Rods, .. ..	6	Hunting ditto, .. ..	14
Lock Vices, .. ..	3	Ditto ditto, .. ..	13
Shot Chargers, .. ..	1	Ditto Collars, .. ..	3
Cap Carriers, .. ..	4	Ditto ditto, .. ..	2
Barrel Gauges, .. ..	6	Mackintosh Gun Covers, .. ..	5

N. B.—Guns, made, altered, and repaired, on the most approved principles.

## **RODGERS' CUTLERY.**

**T. E. THOMSON AND CO.,**

14, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA,

HAVE constantly on hand an unrivalled assortment of the above far famed Cutlery, in Table and Dessert Knives, Table Steels, Pen, Pocket, Sportmen's, Farrier's, Cook's Broad, and Pruning Knives; Razors in cases, Fleams, Lancets, Scissors, Surgical Instruments, &c. &c., the prices of which are equally proportionate to the very lowest in England.

## **EYE PROTECTORS! EYE PROTECTORS!!**

**T. E. THOMSON AND CO.,**

14, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Have just received a large stock of Eye Protectors which they are selling at as under

With Elastic Bands in tin cases, Co.'s Rs. 1 per pair.

With Blued steel Frames in Morocco cases, 4 per pair.

**Chubb's Locks, Fire and Thief Proof Safes and Cash Boxes.**

**T. E. THOMSON AND CO.,**

14, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Are the only appointed Calcutta agents for Chubb's Locks &c. and for the sale of their genuine Articles; an endless variety of which is always on hand, and at prices very little higher than those at the maker's Depot in London.

## **Electro-Plated and British Plate-ware.**

Purchasers of the above beautiful articles and the only substitutes for Sterling Silver, will do well to inspect the Stock of T. E. THOMSON & Co. 14, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA, where will be found, such a variety in price and design, as is not to be equalled by any House in India.

## **To Railway Contractors.**

**T. E. THOMSON AND CO.,**

14, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Have constantly in Stock an enormous supply of Kodalies, Railway Beaters, Shovels, Pickaxes, Crow Bars, Pincing Bars, &c. &c., as well as every description of Engineers' and Black-smith's Tools, of the very best English manufacture.

## **To Engineers, Farriers, Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coach Builders, and Watchmakers.**

Tools of the very best Lancashire, Sheffield, Manchester, Birmingham, and London-makers, are always on hand at T. E. THOMSON & Co.'s OLD ESTABLISHED HARD-WARE STORE, 14, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA,—To enumerate which would be impossible; suffice it to say that no House in India, can boast of better quality or cheaper prices in this particular class of Goods. Parties requiring such articles are strongly solicited to inspect T. E. T. & Co.'s Stock of these Goods.

## **To Builders and Contractors.**

Builders, Contractors and others are most respectfully reminded of the existence of an unrivalled Stock of Hard-ware for Building purposes, at T. E. Thomson, and Co's, which will in future be offered at prices not to be approached by any House in this country.

## **To Parties furnishing.**

T. E. Thomson & Co. beg to announce, that their Stock contains an extensive assortment of every class of Goods required for domestic purposes; comprising Electro Plated, British Plate, Britannia Metal, Block Tin, Copper, Brass and Iron-ware of every description, which on inspection will be found equal in quality to those offered by any House in India, and at prices that will defy competition.

**T. E. THOMSON AND CO.'S**

**Hardware and Glass Depot—14, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.**

# INDIAN LAUDABLE AND MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

## FOR THE INSURANCE OF LIVES.

### Capital invested in Government Securities in the names of the Directors.

THE Directors desire to impress on the Public, the superior advantages derived by parties who insure in this Office, the ONLY MUTUAL ASSURANCE Society on this side of India.

1. No external body of Shareholders to intercept the profits.
2. The whole of the profits belong to the insured.
3. The security afforded by its large capital at present exceeding 8 Lacs, not nominal, but invested in Government Securities in the names of all the Directors.
4. On proof of death, Policies are adjusted and paid immediately, including the amount at credit in the Guarantee Fund without any deduction whatever.
5. Policies are granted for various periods from one year up to the whole term of Life, either at progressive or fixed rates of Premium.
6. The party insured participates without distinction, every half-year in the ascertained profits, which have ranged for several years past, from 20 to 30 per Cent. half-yearly; the scale of rates subjoined, is calculated on the average rate of 25 per Cent.
7. An Insurer, after one year's residence in Europe, or other country approved by the Directors, shall be entitled to a participation of the profits in the proportion of one-third in excess of the amount allotted individually to the assured resident in India.
8. An Insurance effected in the 7 years' class, is renewable at the expiration of six years for a further similar term, or for Life if required, without a fresh certificate of health, the rate of premium applicable to the then age being charged.
9. Rules and Regulations, blank forms of application and certificates always obtainable at the office of the Secretary, who will effect Insurance free of charge. No fee required for Medical certificate.
10. To suit the convenience of Policy holders, Premium will be received quarterly or half-yearly.
11. Military Officers holding Civil Appointments charged at the Civil rates.

**Rates of Insurance on Rs. 1,000 for a single Life. For the whole term of Life. For shorter periods, the premium is proportionally less.**

CIVIL.							MILITARY.						
WITH PARTICIPATION IN ALL THE PROFITS.							WITH PARTICIPATION IN ALL THE PROFITS.						
Age.	Actual Cash payment after deducting as above.						Age.	Actual Cash payment after deducting as above.					
	HALF-YEARLY.			QUARTERLY.				HALF-YEARLY.			QUARTERLY.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	14	4	0	7	2	0	20	16	14	0	8	7	0
25	15	0	0	7	8	0	25	18	0	0	9	0	0
30	16	14	0	8	7	0	30	19	14	0	9	15	0
35	18	6	0	9	3	0	35	21	12	0	10	14	0
40	19	14	0	9	15	0	40	23	10	0	11	13	0
45	21	6	0	10	11	0	45	25	8	0	12	12	0
50	24	0	0	12	0	0	50	28	8	0	14	4	0
55	27	6	0	13	11	0	55	32	10	0	16	5	0
60	32	4	0	16	2	0	60	38	10	0	19	5	0



12. These rates are LOWER than those of ANY OTHER INSURANCE OFFICE in India, as will be seen by a comparison of the Tables. But irrespective of rates, it is clear that a prosperous Society like the Laudable, which reserves the whole of its profits for the assured, must, in reality be more advantageous to a Policy holder than any other Life Insurance Company with an external proprietary body, however apparently low the rates of the latter may be.

By order of the Directors,

J. S. SMITH,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA, 31ST MARCH 1855. }  
No. 7, Hastings' Street. }

Agents appointed to receive applications and to furnish the requisite forms:

Allahabad, .. .. .	H. ARCHER, ESQ.
Agra, .. .. .	MESSRS. HULSE AND NEPHEW.
Benares, .. .. .	DR. E. J. LAZARUS.
Bombay, .. .. .	VACANT.
Canton, .. .. .	VACANT.
Cawnpore, .. .. .	MESSRS. GREENWAY, BROTHERS.
Colombo, .. .. .	MESSRS. A. HEALE & CO.
Dacca, .. .. .	VACANT.
Darjeeling, .. .. .	E. G. CHAPMAN, ESQ.
Delhi, .. .. .	J. BALFOUR, ESQ.
Dinapore, .. .. .	MESSRS. CHARRIER & CO.
Madras, .. .. .	MESSRS. BINNY & CO.
Meerut, .. .. .	A. BRYSON, ESQ.
Mirzapore, .. .. .	MESSRS. HAMILTON, BROWN & CO.
Moulmein, .. .. .	MESSRS. BUCHANAN, PATERSON & CO.
Rangoon, .. .. .	MESSRS. BEHNÉ & CO.
Singapore, .. .. .	MESSRS. A. L. JOHNSTON & CO.

## STEAM FLOUR MILLS AND STEAM BAKERY.

Having purchased the extensive and very perfect Flour and Biscuit Steam Mill Machinery of Haworth, Hardman and Co. (so long and well-known as the Cossipore Mills) we have now much satisfaction in announcing that we have erected the same at

No. 40, Park Street.

The whole is under the immediate and personal superintendence and management of a Member of the firm—MR. JOHN ATKINSON.

WHEAT of the finest quality only is used, and the greatest possible care taken to secure a superior article, the entire time and attention of the superintendent being devoted to the work. The public have thus every guarantee that they are well served and at the same time the most moderate and reasonable prices are fixed. Each Biscuit bears our own name and is marked STEAM MADE

	per lb.	per maund.
Superior Flour No. 1, .....	2 As.	8 Rs. 4 As.
Flour No. 2, .....	6 Pice	6 Rs.
Soojee No. 1, .....	6 Pice	6 Rs. 4 As.
Ship Biscuits made from Flour No. 2, ...	6 Pice	5 Rs.
Cabin Biscuits, made from Flour No. 1, ..	10 Pice	10 Rs.

With a fall in the price of wheat, these charges will be lowered.

**Terms Cash.**—Credit on no account allowed. Orders received at No. 2, Wellesley Place, north of Government House and at 40, Park Street.

In the dry season, the Ship and Cabin Biscuits, carefully packed in casks, could be despatched into the Mofussil without the least deterioration to their quality—at other times, tin is the best, although more expensive.

# CHOICE CONFECTIONERY.

Overland Ex Steamer "Oriental," we have received an assortment of the most elegant and tasteful

## DECORATIVE ORNAMENTS

FOR

**CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR, WEDDING & CHRISTENING**

## CAKES.

A bare enumeration of the articles will only convey an idea of the immense variety, their beauty, richness and great elegance, and above all their appropriateness (so to speak) can only be appreciated by personal inspection. They comprise

BOUQUETS  
PEARLS  
CROWNED CUPIDS  
VASES  
SYLPHIDS  
SAILORS  
GENERALS  
WARRIORS  
FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS  
SHEPHERDS  
SHELL BASKETS  
WREATHS  
BRONZE BASKETS  
HELMETS  
MOTHER-O'PEARL TRUNKS  
RAILWAY WAGGONS  
BOATS

ORANGE BUDS AND WREATHS  
CARICATURES  
GROTESQUE FIGURES  
HORSES  
BANDS OF SILVER  
TOOTHPICKS  
ACADEMICIANS  
SHUTTLECOCKS  
BAPTISMAL BOXES  
RADISHES  
PAINTED GLASS  
SILVER WREATHS  
MEDALLIONS  
WHITE BOUQUETS  
FLOWERS  
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES  
RICH QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

*Bon Bons—Spanish Almonds—Verden Drops—Mounted Fruits—  
Superfine Almonds, &c. &c.*

The following are made according to the recipe of a very old established House in London—modified only to suit the climate. We can promise unqualified satisfaction in these and can prepare them to suit different tastes:

Christening, Birth-day and Christmas Cakes, ornamented with taste and elegance and with appropriate devices, with royal or white icing, per lb. . . 1 0  
Rich Bride or Wedding Cakes, ornamented to please the most fastidious taste, with silver lace bands, silver sprigs, and leaves, orange flowers, blossoms and crowned with figures, in the best style of the art, suited to the occasion, with almond, and royal or white icing, per lb. . . 1 4

The above can be so packed as to reach the most distant stations in safety. The ornaments form a distinct charge, the price being regulated entirely by the size of the Cake and the number and quality of the ornaments.

Seed or Pound Cakes, per lb.,	..	0 12
Currant Cakes, per lb.	..	0 12
Savoy Cakes in elegant moulds, each from 8 annas to	..	1 8
Punch Cakes, per lb.	..	0 12
Tipsy Ditto, per lb.	..	1 0
Sponge, Queen, Savoy, Brighton Rocks, Derby, Pavillion and Ginger Cakes and Short Bread, per dozen	..	0 10
Scotch Short Bread, in squares, each	..	0 3
Raspberry Sandwich Cakes, per dozen	..	1 0
Raspberry, Strawberry, Green-gage (or any other fruit required) Tartlets and Puffs, per dozen	..	1 0
Cheese Cakes, per dozen	..	0 10

## ROUT CAKES.

Ratafias, Pink and White Almond Rocks, Filberts, Walnuts, ornamented Rout Cakes, Savoy Biscuits and Drops, Queen Drops, Macaroons, per lb.	1	0
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Barley Sugar Baskets, tastefully made, each from Rs. 1 to	..	2 0
Ratafia Baskets, each from 1-8 to	..	2 8
Lemon Barley Sugar, per lb. 8 annas, per 2-lb. tin	..	1 8
Acidulated Lemon Drops, per lb. 10 annas, per 1-lb. tin	..	0 12
Barley Sugar Lemon Drops, per lb. 10 annas, per 1-lb. tin	..	0 12
Dessert and Fancy Cakes, Savoy Drops, Pavillion, Ginger Derby Cakes, Short Bread, Brighton Rocks, French Macaroons, Filberts, Walnuts, Ratafias, Queen Drops, Almond white and pink rocks, ornamented Rout Cakes, per 2-lb. tin	..	2 0

The following are made chiefly from Steam Mill ~~Cake~~ flour, and are warranted to keep a considerable length of time without spoiling. For the sick, when other food is distasteful, for voyages to England via the Cape or Overland or to the Colonies; to travellers, for tiffins, pic-nic and sporting parties, residents in the remote interior, whence access to the principal stations is difficult, they will be found particularly acceptable.

Fancy Biscuits, slightly sweet, some with Carraways, comprising Victoria, Prince of Wales, Nursery, American, York, Union Bloomer, Rock, Lemon, Ginger, Ladies' Fingers, Port, Love, per lb. 8 annas, per 2-lb. tin	..	1 8
Sweet Biscuits, adapted also for desert, flavoured with Lemon, Almond and Vanilla Essences, and having Currants, Orange Chips, &c., and formed into Flowers, Clusters of Grapes and a variety of figures, per lb. 10 annas, per 2-lb. tin	..	1 12
Abernethy Biscuits, with Carraways and rather sweet, per lb. 6 annas, per 4½-lb. tin	..	2 4
Captain's Biscuits, for Luncheon, per lb. 5 annas, per 4½-lb. tin	..	2 4
Ditto Crackers, per lb. 5 annas, per 4½-lb. tin	..	2 4
Wine or Cheese Biscuits, very thin and light, per lb. 6 annas, per 4-lb. tin	..	2 4
Isle of Wight Cracknells and Cracknell leaves, per lb. 10 annas, per 3-lb. tin	..	2 4
Ladies' Fingers or Infant's Biscuits for the nursery, per lb. 8 annas, per 2-lb. tin	..	1 8
Mixed Biscuits, composed of the choicest descriptions, per 3-lb. tin	..	2 0
Sweet Rusks for Dessert, per lb. 12 annas, per 2-lb. tin	..	2 4
Milk Rusks, per lb. 6 annas, per 4-lb. tin	..	2 4
Milk Tops and Bottoms, per lb. 6 annas, per 4-lb. tin	..	2 4
Plain Rusks, per lb. 4 annas, per 5-lb. tin	..	1 12
Plain Baby's Rusks, or Tops and Bottoms, or Pap Biscuits, per lb. 4 annas, per 5 lb. tin	..	2 0
Spiced Nuts, per lb. 8 annas, per 2-lb. tin	..	1 8
Ginger Bread Nuts, per lb. 8 annas, per 2-lb. tin	..	1 8
Lemon Ginger Bread Cake, each 10 annas, per tin	..	0 14

## INDIAN CHUTNEES, PICKLES, &C.

Cashmere—Hindoostance Sweet Bengal Club—Mangoes } per bottle 1 Re. and 1 Re.  
Sliced—Colonel Skinner's—Lucknow Tamarind—Muit and } 4 as. according to size.  
Tamarind—Mangoes and Tamarind—Tomatoe—Kussow- } Some are hot and some  
dec—Warm Mango } sweet, to suit tastes.

Mango Pickle, ..... }  
Ditto, a la Bombay, ..... } per large jar 1-8

The genuine Madras Curry powder per pint bottle 12 } per pint tin 11 annas, per  
annas, per  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint 6 annas. }  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint tin 5 annas.

N. B.—The tins are safer for packing, and keep the powder besides, better.  
Curry paste, strongly recommended—same price as the Curry powder in bottles.  
Cayenne, exceedingly pungent and most carefully prepared,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint tin 1 Re.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  do. 8 as.  
The celebrated Tapp Sauce, per pint 12 annas.  
Lime and Tomatoe Sauces, ditto ditto.

Guava Jelly, preserving the full flavor of the fruit, per jar 12 annas, 1-8 and 2-4,  
according to size.

Guava Cheese or Marmalade, preferred by many to the Jelly, 2lb. tin 1 Rs., 12  
tins 10 Rupees.

Sorrel and Corunda Jellies, ..... 3lb. jar Rs 2 0  
Teepee Jam, ..... ditto „ 2 0  
Mango Jelly and Marmalade, ..... ditto „ 2 0  
Delicious Lemon Syrup, ..... per qt. „ 1 4

*The whole of the above, are prepared from the most esteemed recipes, with the great-  
est care and the utmost attention to cleanliness. They are warranted to keep a consi-  
derable length of time without spoiling and from our extended experience in packing  
and shipping to Europe, the Cape and the Colonies, we can promise unqualified satis-  
faction in the execution of all orders. We shall be happy to pass through the Custom  
House and ship all cases, paying the Duty, Freight and all charges.*

## FOR SPORTSMEN.

Hall and son's Rifle Gunpowder, in red flasks (the flask itself superseding  
the use of a separate powder flask) acknowledged to be stronger than other  
powders, per flask, ..... 2 4

Joyce's chemically prepared Green Wadding, *cleaning the barrel at each dis-  
charge, per box of 500,* ..... 1 8

Ditto, white Felt Wadding, per ditto, ..... 1 8

Walker, Parker and Co.'s Patent Shot, per bag varying in price, *at present very  
high,* ..... 7 0

ELEY'S *very superior* NEWLY INVENTED damp proof elastic lined Percussion  
Caps, *sent to our special instructions,* and direct from the manufactory of the  
Inventor for Colt's Revolvers for Pistols and Guns of all Gauges at per box of 500, 2 8

ELEY'S Wire Cartridges (Green) for long distances, Gauges 11 to 16, and shot  
B. B. and 1 to 5, per dozen, ..... 1 0

Joyce's Ditto, (Green) Gauges, 10 to 17, and shot 4 and 5 to 8 per dozen, ..... 0 12

Ditto, Shot Cartridges (Blue) for short distances, and better fitted for small  
game, Gauges 11 to 17, shot 4 and 5 to 9, per dozen, ..... 0 6

N. B. Purchasers should never forget to specify Gauge of Wadding. Gauge and No.  
of Shot of Cartridges—and Number of Shot. In ordering Caps, a master cap is  
necessary.

The following are to our special indent, and are of a most superior description, whe-  
ther as regards high finish, durability and most perfect workmanship.

Nipple Keys, ..... each 8 12

Turn Screws, ..... „ 1 4

One Joint Rods—*best,* ..... „ 4 0

Two do. do. do., ..... „ 6 0

Wire brushes, do. do., ..... „ 1 0

Double worms, do. do., ..... „ 1 0

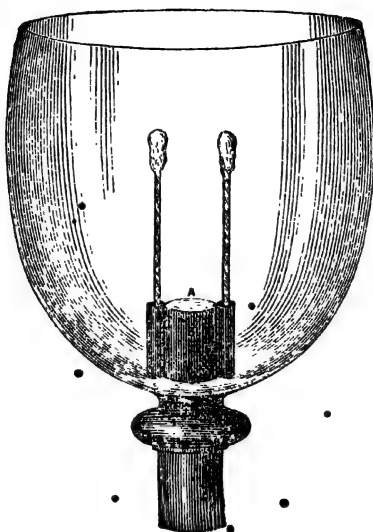
White Sponges, do. do., ..... „ 1 0

Nipples, do. do., ..... „ 0 12

*343* We emphatically assure purchasers, that the above can be relied on as of a  
quality rarely imported—and were ordered to our special instructions.

# HARMAN'S IMPROVED OIL BURNER.

Just received



Per "Earl of Eglinton."

The Inventor having for years experienced the inconvenience caused by the Indian Oil Burner having a *loose wick*, the improvement in a *fixed centre*, shewn in the diagram, has been brought forward; the peg A, and fitting B in the Improved Burner, will be immediately seen as a really useful invention, requiring only a trial to supersede the old burner.

The wick being fixed, the light cannot be thrown against the glass, and the oil is less likely to be spilled, thus saving much breakage and also injury to furniture.

For Chandeliers and other hanging lights, the Registered Burner is greatly to be preferred to the old one. In having a fixed centre, the Purash is greatly assisted in lighting and extinguishing the lamp with greater cleanliness, facility, and safety.

It being much less liable to accident, renders it cheaper than the old burner; the sizes are—

No. 1.—Pedestal, 3½ inches dia.

2.—Chandelier, 3½ ditto.

3.—Chamber, 3 ditto.

Price 10 annas each, or per dozen 6 Rupees.

We shall be happy to receive WHOLESALE orders, for not less than six gross, (on which an allowance is made,) and to forward them to the Inventor Mr. J. B. HARMAN, No. 11, Bucklesbury, Cheapside, London; if accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment in London Parties preferring it, can address their orders direct. On arrival of the Glass Ware, we shall be glad to land it and clear it through the Custom House and forward it to destination. No commission will be charged by us in any way, whether in receiving and transmitting orders, or in despatching the Goods.

We receive regular consignments to our own special and immediate indent from England and Franco of every description of Oilman's Stores and Table supplies. Wines, Beer, Spirits and Liqueurs. From China and Manilla, of first quality Black and Green Teas—Howquas and other Mixtures—Preserves and Segars of all Nos. As Commission Agents, our long and intimate acquaintance with the market justifies us in offering our services to execute orders of every description. For detailed prices, please apply for a list.

W. L. ATKINSON & CO.,

Wine, Beer, &c., Merchants.

Calcutta, No. 2, Wellesley Place,  
North of Government House, 30th April, 1856. }

**MESSRS. TULLOH AND CO.,**  
**AUCTIONEERS,**  
**GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,**

The oldest Established business in India,

BEK to intimate, that the arrangements they have made for direct importations, monthly from Europe, of the best description of Goods, as also first class **Wines, Beer, and Spirits**, to their own *particular indent* for their Wine Godowns, enable them to offer **Messes of Regiments and Families**, terms considerably more favorable than usual, and guarantee quality as first rate.

**Messrs. Tulloh and Co.** have also arranged for periodical supplies of the best description of **Manilla Segars, China and Assam Teas, Mocha Coffee, and China Preserves**, of which they have always a large stock.

**Messrs. Tulloh and Co.** would beg to draw the attention of their Friends and the Public to their stock of Champagne, from the celebrated Houses of Hamilton and Thorby, Todd and James, Moët and Chandon, Perrier and Jouët, and other favorite marks, likewise to a small trial Shipment of superior Cabinet Champagne, in *magnum bonum* bottles, (the first of its kind in India.)

**TERMS MODERATE.**

**Messrs. Tulloh and Co.**, hold Public Auction Sales every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at their Commercial Sale Rooms—Entrance from Tank Square and Mission Row.

CALCUTTA, }  
 1st March 1856. }

**WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, ETC.**

(All of the best quality, and to their particular Indent.)

**Champagne.**

Hamilton and Thorby.  
 Moët and Chandon.  
 Perrier and Jouët.  
 Epernay "Fleur de Sillery," in *magnum bonum* bottles.  
 Ditto in quarts.  
 J. Galvet and Co.'s Sillery Mousseaux  
 "Ail de Perdrise."  
 Cabinet Champagne, of 1846.

**Moselle.**

Deinhard and Jordan's Sparkling Moselle, in quarts and pints.  
 Gerothwohl and Co.'s Sparkling Muscatel Moselle, in quarts and pints.

**Hock.**

Ditto's Hock, in quarts and pints.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.—(*Continued.*)

### Liqueurs.

Wynand Fockink's much admired and rare Orange Curacao, in stone bottles.  
Assorted Liqueurs, in glass bottles.

Knudson's Cherry Brandy.  
Booth's Gin.

### London Bottled Sherry.

Hamilton and Thorby's, Pale and Golden,  
(*same quality at the Queen's table.*)  
Gorman's, Pale Brown and Golden.  
Ingles, Bond and Co.'s ditto.  
Sandeman and Foster's ditto.  
Frederick Patt's ditto.  
Young and Co.'s ditto.

### Port Wine.

Todd and James.  
Ingles, Bond and Co.'s.  
Young and Co.'s.

### Brandy.

Exshaw's superior Brandy.  
Castillion ditto.  
Nathaniel Johnston's ditto.

### Rum.

Dunbar and Sons real Jamaica Rum.  
Ditto Old Tom.

### Beer.

Bass and Alsopp's Beer, *in all stages of ripeness.*

### Manilla Segars,

*Selected by our Agents on the Island*  
*and strongly recommended.*

Real Manilla Segars, in half and quarter boxes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

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*Leaves from the Scrip of Caledon* are rather suited to the pages of the *Family Herald* than those of a Sporting Publication.



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THE  
INDIA SPORTING REVIEW.

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APRIL, 1856.

THE FELINE ANIMALS OF INDIA.

NO. 3. THE PANTHER, PARD, OR LEOPARD.

3. *FELIS PARDUS* et *LEOPARDUS*, auctorum: *LEOPARDUS VARIUS*, Gray.\* Will naturalists ever be agreed respecting the unity or plurality of species comprehended under these names—as applied, of course, to the animals of the Old World or major continent so designated? For, as we have seen, the Jaguar (*F. ONCA*†) is the ‘Panther’ of the dealers in peltry, and the Cougar or Puma (*F. CONCOLOR*) is often so termed in N. America (among the vulgar absurdly corrupted into *Painter*);‡ and we have also seen that these animals are the miscalled ‘Tigers’ of Africa and of Ceylon, and ‘Chitas’ also of the latter country; whence, in books of Natural History, the ‘Hunting Leopard’ (or *Guépard* of Buffon) is erroneously stated to inhabit that island. The ‘Guépard,’ however, according Mr. W. Elliot, is the *Chita* of the Dakhani tongue; but the *Chita* or *Chita-bágh* (*i. e.*

\* *F. varia*, Schreber; *F. nimr*, Ehrenberg; *F. antiquorum*, Fischer; *F. chalybeata*, Hermann; and the black or ‘melanoid’ variety—*F. melas*, Peron, and *F. fusca*, Meyer: names enough, in all conscience!

† *ONCA*, *i. e.* ‘Onza,’ the Spanish rendering of the word ‘Ounce’ (*Uncia*.)

‡ Turn to No. xxv., of the *Review*, p. 110 of “Selections,” and there it will be found stated, that “the Panther, so common in central America, is unknown in Chili; and the Puma is the only carnivorous wild beast in the country: unless we include two sorts of Foxes.” The Jaguar here figures as the Panther; and the Puma is commonly designated ‘Lion’ in S. America, ‘Panther (or *Painter*)’ in N. America. Vide Darwin’s ‘Journal,’ p. 327, for an excellent account of the habits of the Puma, which considerably approximate those of the Old World Panther.

‘spotted Tiger’) of Bengal and all Upper India refers always to the Pard; the Guépard being unknown in Lower Bengal, and the common Hindustáni name for it is *Lággar* (applied also to a species of Falcon, which is likewise trained to the chase.) Both animals are common to Africa and S. Asia, and are met with in the intervening countries; the present being the *Nimr* or *Nimmir*, and the other the *Fúádh*, of the Arabs: and both are distinctly figured upon the monuments of ancient Egypt. They were accordingly known to the old Greeks and Romans: and it seems that the Guépard was the original *Panther* of the Greeks, while *Pardus* and *Pardalis* signified the two sexes of the other; but in Latin *Pardus* appears to have been the male, and *Panthera* and also *Varia* to mean the female, of what we now call the Leopard; *Leo-pardus* being a name of comparatively late introduction, which is likely to have been applied originally to the Guépard, having reference to the lengthened fur upon its nape, whence also the modern appellation F. JUBATA;—*Leo-pard*, i. e. maned or Leonine Pard, as distinguished from the ordinary Pard.\* If this view is correct, the Guépard would not only be the original *Παρθή* of the Greeks, but the original *Leopardus* of the Romans; both names having since been transferred to the other: while the term *Cheetu*, adopted for it in modern zoological works, is in India more commonly applied to the true Pard; and *Guépard* alone remains as a distinctive epithet, free from all misapprehension.

But are different species implied by the appellations *Panther* and *Leopard*, as in modern use? They are considered to be one and the same animal by Dr. J. E. Gray, of the British Museum: but most other original observers incline more or less to the opposite opinion, and some even increase the number of presumed species.

The prevalent idea seems to be, that the Panther and the Leopard are two distinct animals, or (at least) two well distinguished races of the same animal; a larger and a smaller: the former paler, with the spots more disposed in groups or *rosettes* of several, with not unfrequently one and sometimes even two small specks within the rings,—as in the Jaguar (only the *pattern* not so

\* ‘Cameleopard’ is often written (and pronounced) for Camelo-pard (*Camelopardus*,—*scm. Camelopardalis*, antiquorum): i. e. Pardine or Spotted Camel; just as the Lion is termed from its colour ‘the ‘Camel-Tiger’ (*Ontia-bágh*) in Kattywar! The name *PARDALIS* has been transferred by modern naturalists to the Ocelot, a S. American species: and F. *PARDINA* of Oken applies to the beautifully marked Spanish Lynx, a well characterised species, which I have seen alive in the Zoological Society’s garden and possess drawings taken from the living animal.—Our great dramatist uses the expression “bearded like the Pard”; but what he means by it is not particularly obvious, unless the *moustaches* common to all the tribe be intended!

large as *usual* in this animal);—the latter of a deeper ground-hue, with the groups or imperfect rings of spots smaller, less subdivided, and thicker as regards the quantity of black they contain. In all the spotted and clouded Cats, the space comprised within each circlet of spots is of a deeper colour than the rest: as especially seen in the Jaguar and Ocelot (*F. PARDALIS*) of S. America; and I have seen Jaguar-skins (selected, it is true, from a great number,\*) that were scarcely, even if at all, distinguishable by their colour and markings from *some* Pard-skins; though the living animals are so different in figure,—the Jaguar being considerably more robust, with conspicuously larger head and shorter tail, the latter but reaching to the ground instead of trailing on it. Now this fact, of the resemblance of *some* Jaguar to *some* Pard skins, illustrates two remarks that may be worthy of attention; *viz.* that indubitably distinct species may bear a very close resemblance in their colouring and markings, while the same may present no small amount of variation. In general, the spotted kinds of *FELIS* vary a good deal in their markings; and none more so than the tiny *F. BENGALENSIS*, as shown by a remarkably fine series of stuffed specimens in the museum of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta; a series most instructive as a guide to the variation to which other species of spotted Cat may be liable, and, therefore to be borne in mind now.

Again, as Pards have a very extensive geographical distribution, the question arises, do particular races or varieties characterize certain regions? Or is the same amount of variation observable everywhere that these creatures inhabit? For more than a quarter of a century, I have paid attention to this matter, and have seen perhaps as many African as Asiatic specimens; but however individuals may vary, in any country, I do not believe that the common Pards of India and Africa are to be discriminated; and the same variation which may be remarked in Indian is, I think, equally observable in Malayan specimens. They are generally deeper-coloured in hot countries, and paler in cold regions; and the *melanoid* variety seems to belong exclusively to the former, and to be most frequent in the Malay countries. I have seen black Leopards, however, or their skins, from Malabar, Central India, Assam, and the Tenasserim Provinces; and a very young one born in England, which may have had a black sire. They are likewise met with in Ceylon, and in Africa: and black

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\* By my very highly accomplished friend Sir R. Schomburgk, who called my attention to the fact, and will remember doing so, should this ever chance to meet his eye.

Jaguars in S. America; but are everywhere that they occur exceptional, not constituting a particular race.

As a general rule, exceptional specimens which present a modification of the usual style of marking are a fertile source of confusion; and they are apt to accumulate in museums, when typical or characteristic examples are more or less neglected, from being deemed less worthy of preservation. Thus, a very distinguished naturalist and personal friend of "le grand Cuvier," to whom I mentioned the fact of having seen Jaguar-skins that could scarcely be distinguished from those of the Old World Panther, at once leaped to the conclusion that they tended to confirm an opinion long entertained by him, that a distinct race of Jaguars existed that were so characterized; and had I not known the history of those particular specimens, I might have bowed to his superior experience and general knowledge: but let us hear what practical observers in this country have to tell us, who have enjoyed the best opportunities of arriving at a sound and trustworthy conclusion.

In the successive catalogues of Nepalese mammalia published by Mr. B. H. Hodgson, the names *F. PARDUS* and *F. LEOPARDUS* stand for (and therefore imply) two different species, in the estimation of that naturalist.\*

The Hon'ble W. Elliot, in his catalogue of mammalia in the Southern Mahratta country, remarks of "*F. PARDUS*, L.,"—"Of this species there appear to be two varieties, a large and a small kind; though some are of opinion, that the smaller animal is the Leopard. The natives distinctly recognise the two kinds by different names. The larger variety is the *Honigar* in Canarese—*Tendwá*, Dakháni,—*Tendowá*, of the Bauris or *Chitá†*-catchers,—and *Asnea*, Mahratta of the Ghâts: the smaller one—*Kerkál*, Canarese,—*Gorbácha*, Dakháni,—and *Bibla* of the Bauris. Col. Sykes also distinguished two kinds of *Chitá*,‡ but considers the larger one to be the Leopard. Shaw says, the Leopard is distinguished from the Panther by its pale yellow colour; and again, that the Leopard is considerably the smaller of the two. Here the paler is the larger"—as likewise according to my own observation.

\* He elsewhere remarks, that, in Nepal, "*F. TIGRIS*, *PARDUS*, *LEOPARDUS*, and *JUBATA* are all found in the lower region. The Leopard extends into the central region, where it abounds: but is much less dreaded than the Bear; and it is found moreover in the northern region. The Tiger also occurs there, close to the snow, but scarcely into the central region." 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1834, p. 86.

† *F. JUBATA*, Z.

‡ He applies this name alike to his *F. PARDUS*, *F. LEOPARDUS*, and *F. JUBATA*, Z.

"The most remarkable difference," Mr. Elliot continues, "seems to be that of size, but, on a careful inspection, other particulars are detected,"—which may be cited in detail presently.

Your able correspondent 'Mountaineer,' in his 'Game of the Himalayas' (Vol. viii, 15), remarks—"There are several varieties of the Leopard tribe in the hills.—One across the snow, of a pale fawn-colour without spots; but it belongs to the Tibetan zoology [the Tibetan Lynx (a short-tailed animal) is here intended].—A second on the snowy ranges, of a dirty white colour with black spots; long, thick and rather soft fur; and a long and very thick tail. It is, I am told, the Ounce; and is called *Burrell-hay* by the Puháries [the F. UNCIA, of course.]—A third is the real Leopard or Panther, a fine and handsome animal. This and the next are generally confounded together under the term Leopard by Europeans, and *Bayheera* by the natives; but they are evidently two different animals. This one may be distinguished by its superior size, and the different formation of the head, *which is much longer than that of the other*. It also generally keeps aloof from the villages, wandering through the forests and glens of the remoter hills, and on the spurs jutting from the snowy ranges; and seems to be confined to the middle region of the Himalaya. It preys on all the wild animals, *Táhir*, Musk Deer, *Jérów*, *Surrów*, *Goral*, *Kákur*, wild Pigs, and white Monkeys [the *Lánjūr*,] and occasionally seizes on domestic cattle. It is called *Táhir-hay*.—The fourth is much similar in appearance, and the slight difference would only be detected when the two were compared together. It is rather smaller, with a round bull-dog head. This is the one most commonly met with, and appears to be by far the most numerous. It does not confine itself to the forests, but prowls among the villages, carrying off cows, sheep, goats, and dogs, and sometimes commits sad depredation. A cow killed, or a sheep or goat carried off in broad daylight close to the village, is a common occurrence; but it will sometimes get into a sheep-fold, or a hut in which the sheep are put for the night, and kill every individual. I have known many instances of from twenty to forty sheep having been killed in one night by a Leopard, in a hut in the midst of a populous village, and nothing known of it till the astonished owner went in the morning to let them out, when the destroyer has sometimes been found crouched in a corner, surrounded by the carcasses. It is very fearless, frequently seizing on a dog in the middle of a village, while the inhabitants are still stirring; or a sheep or cow close to the shepherds or cowherds; and if forced to drop one, often seizing upon another. It is distinguished by the name of *Ghur-hay* or *Dheer-hay*, from its paying such frequent visits to the

villages.—Another variety is the *Goral-hay*. It is rather scarce, and I have myself only killed one, though I have seen many skins with the villagers. It is not more than two-thirds the size of the last, much paler in colour, and the spots smaller and more numerous. It preys chiefly on Monkeys and the smaller Deer." In his synopsis of Himalayan game-quadrupeds, 'Mountaineer' gives—"Leopard or Panther; *Táhir-hay*, middle regions.—Common Leopard; *Ghur-hay*, *Dheer-hay*. General, in all inhabited parts on this side the snow.—Smaller Leopard; *Goral-hay*. Lower and middle hills." The first and second may be presumed to correspond with Mr. Hodgson's F. PARDUS and F. LEOPARDUS in Nepal; and with Mr. Elliot's two varieties in the Southern Mahratta country: being generally distributed over India; but the larger appears to be the ordinary Pard of Lower Bengal. The third was long since recognised by myself from flat skins only, procured in 'Mountaineer's' hunting-grounds: but I hoped to have seen better specimens, before treating of them in print; albeit pleased to find the distinction thus confirmed by the independent observation of 'Mountaineer.' I fully suspected that they would prove to belong to a peculiar species, of small size, with remarkably pale ground-colour; the spots somewhat close and numerous, and forming more perfect rings than in the others, and the space contained within each ring being much deeper-coloured, and thus contrasting remarkably with the ground-hue exterior to the spots.

If skulls of adult male and female of all three of these races could be procured, with the skins of the identical individuals preserved for reference, we might then come to a positive and definite understanding of their systematic value: but, in the absence of such data, any opinion would be premature.

Mr. Elliot remarks.—"An examination of a large collection of skins, that had been brought in for the Government reward, and were deposited in the office of the district, gave the following characters. The larger skins measured from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 feet; the tail  $2\frac{3}{4}$ – $7\frac{3}{4}$ : the height appeared to be  $2\frac{1}{2}$ :—the smaller were 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet long; the tail  $2\frac{1}{2}$ : the height from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2.

"The colour of the larger skins was generally pale fulvous-yellow, the belly white; whilst others were deeper and more tawney, some being a sort of reddish-yellow, without any white at all beneath.

"In the *Kerkál*, there is also a great variety of shades. But generally a greater number of *Honigás* are pale-coloured, and of the *Kerkáls* dark; whence probably the name of the latter from *Kera*, dark or black. As a general rule, too, the fur of the *Honiga* is shorter and closer, that of the *Kerkál* longer and

looser. The character of the spots is always the same. They may be characterized as imperfect annuli, consisting of groups of spots, arranged in imperfect circles; but sometimes approximating more and becoming like trefoils  $\therefore$ , squares  $\therefore$ , or like the impression of a dog's foot, particularly along the dorsal line, and on the head, neck, shoulders, loins, and legs. Where the ground-colour is dark, the spots are more confused. The tail is without annuli, spotted throughout, but sometimes the spots run into each other at the end, giving the appearance of a black tip.

"The large variety is found chiefly among the rocky hills to the eastward; the smaller is more common in the wooded country of the Mulnád. The former is a taller, slighter, more active animal, exceedingly strong and fierce; the latter is smaller and stouter, and varies much in size, some being not bigger than a large Tiger-cat, though the skull proved them to be adult animals. The latter may be killed easily, while the *Honiga* is a very formidable assailant; and several instances occurred of as many as four men having been killed by one, before it was put *hors de combat*.

"The most strongly marked difference of character that I observed," continues Mr. Eliot, "was in the skulls; that of the *Honiga* being longer and more pointed, with a ridge running along the occiput, and much developed, for the attachment of the muscles of the neck,—while those of the *Kerkal* were rounder, and the bony ridge was wanting. If this character is universal and permanent, it will afford a good ground of distinction.

"The following are the dimensions of a very large *Honiga* killed in the Mulnád: length of body, from nose to insertion of tail, 4 ft. 6 in.; tail 3 ft. 2 in.; in all 7 ft. 8 in.; height at the shoulder, 2 ft. 3½ in.; from ends of toes to top of shoulder, 2 ft. 7 in.; circumference of the arm below the elbow, 1 ft. 3 in.; head, 1 ft. 11 in. This was a very large male, called by the natives a *Mar-honigar*, stouter than the generality of the larger kind."\*

In Baron Cuvier's opinion, only one species of Pard (in addition to the Guépard of course) was known in all Africa, and for this he adopts the name F. PARDUS; while the Leopard of modern naturalists, F. LEOPARDUS apud Cuvier, he considered to be an inhabitant of those parts of South Asia which were least known to the ancients, viz. the regions adjacent to the Straits of Sunda: the distinctions of these two supposed species being as before indicated (in p. 144.)† So far as I have seen,

\* 'Madras Journal of Literature and Science,' x. 106.

† Prof. Temminck, on the contrary, considers the Malayan animal to be F. PARDUS, as distinguished from F. LEOPARDUS; which latter, Dr. S. Müller tells



however, Malayan specimens vary about as much as Indian: and Dr. Theodore Cantor, in his 'Catalogue of mammalia inhabiting the Malayan peninsula and islands,' remarks that—"The Leopards of the Malayan peninsula appear to attain a larger size, and to be more ferocious than is generally the case in India. Instances of their having killed and carried off Malays are on record."\*

In the Tenasserim provinces, according to the Rev. J. Mason, "Leopards are probably more numerous than Tigers; and they will sometimes attack men, even though they seek refuge in the tree-tops. Two Karens were traveling on one occasion in the forests of Moulmain, and when daylight departed, they made little bamboo platforms to sleep on during the night, in the branches of a large tree, one on a lower main branch, and the other on an upper large branch. During the night, the man on the lower branch was awaked by what he thought to be a Tiger; but it must have been a Leopard, creeping up the body of the tree above him. It had passed his branch, and was climbing up to where the other man slept. He called out, the man answered, and the Leopard was still—not a claw moved; but the sleeping man could not rouse himself, and in a few minutes the Leopard rushed up, seized the man in his sleep, and jumping down with him, devoured him at the foot of the tree, regardless of all the noise the narrator of the story could make in the tree above him [if, rather, he was not only too glad to keep himself quiet?] A few years ago, a Burman was devoured by a black Leopard, not eight miles distant from Tavoy city."

It follows, that this animal is not deficient either in size or ferocity towards the S. E. limits of its range; where, as we have seen, its distribution would appear to correspond very nearly with that of the Tiger, extending at least into the islands of Sumatra and Java: but it does not accompany the Tiger into

us, has not been found in the Indian Archipelago, and *F. pardus* only in Sumatra and Java. Referring to Marsden's notice of the animals of Sumatra, I am surprised to find that the Pard is omitted altogether; and from Sir Stamford Raffles's list of the mammalia of that great island, we can only infer the existence there of Pards, from his remark on the Tiger, that "the natives distinguish several varieties, such as the *Rimau Kambang*, or black Tiger," &c. Now I have small faith in black Tigers; but have seen several black Pards from the Malayan peninsula: and therefore presume, with confidence, that the "black Tigers" of Sumatra are also Pards. Dr. S. Müller, in mentioning the habits which distinguish the Panther from the Tiger and the Leopard, states that "the former is occasionally found in solitary deserts during the day, sleeping stretched across the fork of a small bough." The 'Panther' of Temminck, and S. Müller appears to the 'Leopard' of Cuvier, and *vice versa*: but the distinctions hitherto drawn are far from satisfactory.

\* *Journal Asiatic Society*, xv., 241.

northern Asia, nor eastward even into the southern parts of China, so far as I have been able to ascertain from books; though there can be little doubt of its inhabiting the province of Yu-nan. Westward, it is enumerated by Mr. Ménétries as one of four species of *FELIS* that occur in the Caucasus; and it certainly is not rare in Turkish Georgia. Col. Chesney remarks, that "several of these animals were seen in one day's ride near the foot of the Taurus."\* It is "common in the mountainous parts of Afghánistán, and is destructive to flocks and cattle; but it seldom attacks man, though the Afgháns have a great dread of it."† Hence we trace it through Persia and Arabia into Africa, throughout which vast continent it appears to be common; and it is mostly in the pages of African travellers that we read of its exploits as a man-eater. As an instance, I quote the following passage from the narrative of Major Denham and Capt. Clapperton, which is further remarkable for distinguishing between the 'Panther' and the 'Leopard' in Africa; though it seems to me that the *Guépard* is intended by the latter appellation.

"During the latter part of the night, while riding on in front with Maramy, the Sheikh's negro, who had accompanied me from Kouka, and who appeared to attach himself more closely to me as we approached danger, we had started several animals of the Leopard species [*F. JUBATA?*], who ran from us so swiftly, twisting their long tails in the air, as to prevent our getting near them. We, however, now started one of a larger kind, which Maramy assured me was so satiated with the blood of a Negro, whose carcass we found lying in the wood, that he would be easily killed. I rode up to the spot just as a Shouaa had planted the first spear in him, which passed through the neck, a little above the shoulder, and came down between the animal's legs; he rolled over, broke the spear, and bounded off with the lower half in his body. Another Shouaa galloped up within two arms' length, and thrust a second through his loins; and the savage animal, with a woful howl, was in the act of springing on his pursuer, when an Arab shot him through the head with a ball, which killed him on the spot. It was a male Panther (*Zazerna*), of a very large size, and measured from the point of the tail to the nose, eight feet two inches [!]: the skin was yellow, and beautifully marked with orbicular spots on the upper part of the body: whilst underneath, and at the throat,

\* *Journal of Euphrates Expedition*, i., 581.

† *Journal Asiatic Society*, xiv., 342.

the spots were oblong and irregular, intermixed with white. These animals are found in great numbers in the woods bordering on Mandara: there are also Leopards, the skins of which I saw, but not in great numbers. The Panthers are as insidious as they are cruel: they will not attack anything that is likely to make resistance; but have been known to watch a child for hours, while near the protection of huts or people. It will often spring on a grown person, male or female, while carrying a burthen; but always from behind: the flesh of a child or of a young kid it will sometimes devour; but when any full-grown animal falls a sacrifice to its ferocity, it sucks the blood alone.”\*

I think there can be scarcely a doubt that the *Guépard* is here intended by the name ‘Leopard,’ even from what little is said of the manner in which the animals ran off: but how is it that educated men are so vague in designating the species of well-known animals, that there is no getting for certain at what is meant by them? Dr. Andrew Smith, and (following his authority) Sir W. C. Harris, recognise but one Pard in South Africa; and give the dimensions of the male as  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long, of which the tail measures 3 ft. 8 in.; height 2 ft. 7 in. Some years ago, I remember seeing two fine living males, one from India and the other from Africa, in adjoining dens; and the differences between them were just those commonly ascribed to the Panther and Leopard; only the Asiatic was the larger and paler animal in this particular instance, and the African was quite similar to many deep-coloured Asiatic examples which I have since seen. As before remarked, however individuals may vary in either continent, the variation is alike in both; and I do not believe that an ordinary Indian Pard can be distinguished from an ordinary African one: but there may nevertheless be distinct races in this country, which have not yet been sufficiently discriminated. Leaving this question open, therefore, I now proceed to treat of the Pard as a unity, and the same in Africa and Asia.

Though highly sanguivorous, no doubt, it is scarcely so thoroughly so in this country, as would appear from Major Denham’s notice of the African Pard; nor is that notice confirmed by the observation of other trustworthy authorities in such matters, in South Africa at least.

In the *B. S. M.* (1845, p. 359,) is an account of a respectable Bengali Babu, said to have been carried off by a Tiger, but who would seem rather to have fallen a victim to a spotted Pard, to judge from the narrator’s notice of his adventure, which happened in the Sundarbuns. “I was just dispelling sleep from my

heavy eyelids, when one of the *shikáris* whispered, that a *Shiál* was carrying off a Deer I had killed. *Shiál* being a translation of the word Fox into Bengáli, I took no trouble to bestow a glance at the animal; but my informant becoming vehement in his whisperings, saying that the creature was fast trotting off with our night's trophy, I condescended to direct my eyes to where he pointed; when lo! as fine a *Cheeta* as I could wish to see was skulking off with one of our dead Deer. Mustering all hands, the Babu [whose brother had been carried off] and myself giving the lead, we followed the brute, who seeing us, entered a thick patch. We sent in a few beaters to dislodge the animal, who was squatted, and panting in a patch. They were unsuccessful, however, it having crossed a ravine and gone into another patch; but we tracked him to his new position, and peeping through the jungle, saw a cub, and another fellow, feasting on the remains of a human body. To disturb them from their tranquil state, by dispersing the men on all sides to beat them out, was impracticable; for the jungle was too thick to enter for shelter, in case they one and all charged: so collecting all in one place, we two fired. The din and smoke which followed, prevented us from discovering the damage done, for a minute or so; but when we did see, the animals had disappeared. We were cogitating what step to take, when

‘He, the chieftain of them all,’

was discerned a short way ahead, making awful grimaces, and on the eve of charging. One of the *shikáris* fired, when the brute made a leap at him; but before he could do much harm, I let a second bullet into him, which finished him at once. We counted two holes in his skin. On the death of this Tiger [?] Just now it was a *Cheeta*, which surely a Tiger would never have been called, in Bengal at least; though the Pard is termed both *Cheeta* and *Tiger* in Ceylon! The entire context, however, indicates a family of Pards. Well, on his death], we desisted from the task of destroying any more of the monarchs of the forest, and straight-way proceeded to examine the human corpse which the Tigers [?] were, a short while ago, making their meal of. The sad state of decomposition to which the body was rapidly proceeding, and the horrifying condition in which it lay, minus arms and legs, prevented me from drawing nigh it; but from the hair on the head, and a *dhuti* torn to tatters, and some silver *mádulis* (superstitious charms, tied about the waist of Hindus, with thread spun by maids), we were able to distinguish him as the Babu's late brother.” &c. Here we have Leopards (as I think there is every reason to believe) actually preying, as the Tiger also does occasionally, on a putrifying carcass, which may

well be inferred to have been of the slaying of probably the chief of the family. But 'Mountaineer,' I find, remarks the same : stating that "both Leopards and Tigers devour carrion, however putrid, whenever they meet with it; and are often caught in traps baited with a monkey, the head of a cow, sheep, or any other animal."

Several instances might be quoted of Pards showing undeniable pluck when brought to the charge, and (as Mr. Elliot remarks, of the large kind at least,) killing a number of men in succession before made to succumb: so many cases, indeed, that I cannot but think this animal is a good deal underrated (if not sometimes affectedly so) by many of our sportsmen. An instance is mentioned (in No. XLII of this '*Review*,' p. 339 of "Selections,") of one charging an Elephant in fine style, and clinging to its trunk nobly. Were it not for his big cousin the Tiger, the Pard would assuredly be thought much more of! But, of course, everything ranks by comparison. He is not often a man-eater in this part of the world, and therefore we think so lightly of him; but if anything goes wrong in an encounter with a grown Pard, the snapping of a gun for instance, or a badly-placed shot, he is likely to show himself a highly formidable antagonist, by no manner of means to be despised and to be slightly and contemptuously *pooh-poohed*, as "only a Panther," as not a few have found to their cost.

The Pard is everywhere a fearful foe to the *Canine* races; and, in general, to all the smaller animals on which a Tiger preys, as Sheep and Goats, Deer, Monkeys, Pea-fowl, &c.: and when such animals are penned up and helplessly in its power, it will kill any number of them, seemingly in indulgence of its blood-sucking propensity;\* but this only when it feels itself quite secure from interruption. Deer from a paddock will be carried off nightly in succession; of which I will cite an instance from Johnson's '*Indian Field Sports*': and as for Dogs, there is positively no keeping them for any length of time at some of our hill stations. Where every care is taken of them, the opportunity will long be watched, and sooner or later the doomed favorite is sure to be seized, and has been carried off even from under its master's bed. Pounced upon unawares, the finest Dog of course stands no chance whatever: and a more cruel proceeding than the baiting of a captured Leopard with Dogs (as is described somewhere in the *B. S. M.*) could scarcely be indulged in by any English gentleman or lover of fair play.

\* "One Leopard will kill twenty Sheep in a night, and suck a little of the blood of each only."—Alexander's '*Travels in South Africa*,' ii, 241.

What have the poor Dogs to oppose to the terrible talons of such an adversary? Nevertheless, Dogs have been known to kill Leopards (the smaller race?) even single-handed! Thus, 'Mountaineer' tells us,—“Though Leopards carry off the best and largest of the hill Dogs, they are often in turn worried by them; and it is not unusual for a strong and powerful Dog to kill a Leopard single-handed. I knew one at Pelang, a remote hill village, a cross between the Tibetan and common hill Dog, which had in its time killed several; but was, at last, itself carried off from the very middle of the village.” In Ceylon, again, one of your correspondents writes—“the great drawback to all hunting is the *Cheetah*, or rather a kind of black Panther, which is more common in Newera Elia than any other part of the island, and is very fatal to hounds,” &c.\* In Alexander's 'Travels in South Africa,' a Leopard is mentioned which “killed *eleven Horses* before it was destroyed.”† It is there particularly destructive to the great Pig-faced Baboon (*CYNOCEPHALUS PORCARIUS*); and we read of its being equally so to the formidable *Gorilla* Ape (*TROGLODYTES GORILLA*), and its comparatively diminutive congener the Chimpanzee (*TR. NIGER*).‡

“The Leopard,” remarks Williamson, “rarely prowls by day, and is seldom seen abroad. His dispositions and habits seem to be more similar to those of the domestic Cat, even than the Tiger's. Leopards are more sly, more subtle, and far more ravenous than any other of the feline kind. They seem to be more intent on small game, and, though when hungry they have been known to attack cattle, they do not appear to be much inclined to attack the human race. I have remarked, that all serious depredations which have occurred within my own knowledge, have been perpetrated by Tigers; and that the losses sustained among the sheep, goats, and even in some instances among poultry, have been attributed to Leopards. Their partiality to ascend into trees, especially when pursued, is well known; and hence the native name in many parts of India signifies the ‘Tree Tiger.’ Leopards, however, will only ascend such trees as have underwood growing near them: in fact, though they will, when driven to extremity, avail themselves of any shelter, their usual haunts are found in those close woods, of which the intervals are grown up with thorns, &c., and especially where there are old trees with low boughs, favoring their access to the more umbrageous parts of the foliage. It is pro-

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\* Vol. i., 104.

† Vol. i., 51.

‡ This animal is called *Babu* on the banks of the Gambia; whence indeed our English word ‘Baboon’! A Chimpanzee in the London Zoological Garden always went by the name ‘Bábu,’ which he bore in his native land.

bably at the junction of the principal branches with the main stem, that the Leopard will secrete himself. But it appears, from all we can collect on the subject, that such recluse situations are selected more with a view to privacy and coolness, than as affording any particular advantages in respect to the seizure of prey.

"Still," Williamson continues, "we are not to conclude, that the Leopard foregoes the advantages he may possess in a competent elevation above his object: on the contrary, we must ever expect, that when suitable prey may offer, the Leopard will freely avail himself of the opportunity, and attack his unwary victim without scruple. Upwards of twenty [now 60 or 70] years ago, it would have been extremely imprudent to walk through Plassey tope, which was then much infested with Leopards. \* \* \* Plassey," he again tells us, "was ever famous both for Tigers and Leopards; the surrounding country affording choice covers of every description: its tope is situate near the banks of the *Bághrutti*, i. e. the 'Tiger's river'; and was formerly surrounded by large grass-jungles, teeming with Tigers, Buffalos, &c., and was besides completely grown up with underwood. The improvements which have taken place in the Cossimbazár island, in general owing to the many speculators in indigo, have annihilated many of the grass-covers, which have been converted into arable lands; and as the population increased, the underwoods, with perhaps many of the trees, were cut for fuel; and Paul, whose exertion in the hunting of Tigers, &c., has been amply described in several of the preceding chapters, dealt forth destruction in such unprecedented style, that, in the course of a few years, he absolutely cleared the country within twelve or fifteen miles of his station at Doudpore."\*

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\* Johnson remarks (in 1822,) that—"some idea may be formed of how numerous the Tigers must have been at one period in Bengal, from the circumstance that one gentleman is reported to have killed upwards of 360. I heard Mr. Henry Ramus, at the time he was judge of the circuit of Behár, declare that he had killed that number; and I was told that others fell by his hand before his death. He kept a particular account of every one that he killed; of which I suppose his friends are now in possession. Having charge of the Company's Elephants for many years, at a time when the Cossimbazár island and Patáli jungle were infested by Tigers, he enjoyed better opportunities of killing them, than have perhaps fallen to the lot of any other man, even of the German Paul, of whom Capt. Williamson has said so much." In this *Review*, vol. viii., 189, is a statement of the number of Tigers, &c., the heads of which were brought in for the Government reward in the Gowalpara district, from 1843 to 1847: in which it appears that, in 1844, 268 Tigers and 171 Buffalos were paid for; but not one Leopard, nor Bear: whereas, in 1847, the numbers are—252 Tigers, 90 Leopards, 1 Buffalo only, and 36 Bears. The bounty for the Tigers' heads being 5 Rupees each, and for the others but 2½ Rupees each. Further statistics of this kind, from different parts of India, would not be devoid of interest.

Williamson further remarks—"It seems to be understood among the natives, that Leopards are fearful of water; and they entertain an opinion, that, when once an island is freed from them, no danger exists of their return; unless at the time of inundation, when, in common with other animals, they may be floated from their former haunts.\* Thus much seems certain, that although many Tigers may be occasionally found on the large islands, of perhaps one or two miles in length, which abound in the course of all the great rivers of Bengal, yet Leopards are seldom or never seen there, be the cover ever so thick, and cattle, &c. ever so abundant. While we attribute this circumstance to their aversion for swimming, we may, with propriety, add another cause for their avoiding these islands; namely, that being formed during a few years, and swept away perhaps in the course of eight or ten seasons, after acquiring their greatest extent; trees have not time to grow to the size sufficient for a cover: and being but few in number, the Leopard's eye is not sufficiently attracted to cause his passing the stream to take possession.

"It is curious, however, to observe that, on the low shelving banks of the Ganges and other principal rivers, where the *jow* (*Tamarix indica*) grows thick, and to the height of seven or eight feet, we ordinarily find numbers of Leopards. Such covers may indeed be considered as their head-quarters. They seem, as far as I can judge from long observation, to prefer any other kind of cover to the common grass-jungle; and accordingly we may state, without much fear of confutation, that Leopards should be sought principally among underwoods and *jow*; while those who are in quest of Tigers should direct their researches to grass-jungles chiefly; or to such spots as have mixed covers, especially when the *prass* abounds.

"From all that can be ascertained, Leopards have generally from one to five cubs. They multiply extremely when once they take possession of a cover. They are by no means so heavy in their form as Tigers; but they possess great strength, and are far more active:"—in illustration of which remark, I cite the following anecdote from Johnson's 'Indian Field Sports;' which, he tells us, is almost incredible, but he pledges himself for the truth of it.

"Mr. Hunter, the Judge and Collector at Chittra, had about a dozen curious and rare Deer confined in a compound, surrounded by a wall about seven feet high. During the absence

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\* There are no Leopards yet on the Singapore islet; though common on the neighbouring mainland.—Z.



of himself and family, a servant, who had charge of his house, informed Mr. Smith and myself, that a Panther or Leopard had leapt over the compound wall, two or three nights in succession, and had killed and carried off a Deer each night.

"On going to the spot, we saw the print of a Leopard's foot in many places within the wall, and a part of the carcass of a Deer that he had carried off, on the outside. We therefore determined to sit up the next night and try and shoot it; and accordingly took our station in a small house that had a window looking into the compound. About midnight we heard and saw the Deer running about as if they were much frightened; and at last we got sight of the Leopard on his retreat, at the moment he leapt over the wall.

"Our guns at the time were pointed through the Venetian blinds of the window, in a direction to shoot at anything on the ground, or at the height of a Leopard; and when we saw him on the wall, we could not elevate them sufficiently, or we might have killed him. It was a moonlight night, and he kept in the shade all the time he was in the compound. He continued his depredations every night; and the last Deer he had carried off, which we saw on the outside, partly devoured, was a very fine large buck [C. AXIS?], of the full size of our forest Deer. It surprised us to think, how he could possibly have carried it over the wall; and upon examining the place minutely, we at length discovered the marks of his claws, fresh and distinct, on the trunk of a mango-tree; by which it appeared that he must have ascended the tree with the Deer in his mouth, and sprung from it upon the wall; the distance of which, from any branch of the tree sufficiently strong to bear his weight, must have been seven or eight feet.

"As we could discover no old marks, he must have carried the others by a direct leap over the wall, an effort requiring extraordinary strength and activity!" Johnson adds—"I have called it Leopard; but I rather think it was a Panther, an animal larger than a Leopard;" and he afterwards notices two other species trained to the chase, as "*the Cheeta* and the *Seeharghoosh*" (*i. e.* *Sia-gosh*), viz. F. JUBATA and F. CARACAL; so what was his *Leopard* as distinct from his *Panther*? A question, Mr. Abel East, which carries us back to the very commencement of my disquisition upon Pards in general.

That question, let us hope that such of my readers, whose opportunities may permit of it, will try their best to solve; and especially by the careful preservation of fully adult skulls of both sexes. In general, no Pard-skull is thought worthy the trouble of preserving, except it be of the very largest size; and thus the skulls of only the largest kind accumulate, while the

smaller (though equally mature) are neglected altogether; and I have sought in vain for evidence, deducible from examination of the form and size of the head, of the suspected existence of two or more distinct species of these animals. For a further notice of the habits of the "Panther or Leopard," in the N. W. Himalaya (or rather sub-Himalayan ranges), I refer the reader to 'Mountaineer's' account in vol. viii., p. 17, of this 'Review,' from which I take the liberty of borrowing the following passage.

"The common Leopards will be oftener met with [than the Ounce or 'Snow Leopard']; but all is chance even with them: as it is impossible to go out purposely to hunt them with any reasonable prospect of success; there being just as much probability of meeting with them on the roads, as by searching for them in the forest. Monkeys and birds will often, by their calls, give notice that one is prowling near. The most remarkable of these is the *Digdull*, or long-tailed blue Magpie [*PSILORHINUS SINENSIS*]. Several of these will often follow a Leopard for more than a mile, perching on the trees and bushes above it as it moves along, and keeping up a continual screeching. The most likely spots to find a Leopard are on grassy hill-sides, partially covered with trees, where *Goral* and *Tâhir* are numerous and stationary; but the only certain time to get one is when it has killed some animal, and been driven away from the carcass. If any distance from a village, and in forest or amongst bushes, it will generally return before dark, perhaps in an hour afterwards; but if near the village, seldom till after nightfall. In either case, watching is almost a certainty, if any caution is used." Friend 'Mountaineer's' observations smack ever so freshly of the wilds, that they contrast agreeably with the ordinary and orthodox animal Biographies, to which most of us are tolerably accustomed.

## A BRUSH WITH A BUFFALO.

BY MINIE.

"SAHIB! Sahib! Chitti hai!" Such was the exclamation of a sooty heathen, one day in September, when I was located at Berhampore, Bengal. The rain was pouring in torrents, and aforementioned heathen was pretty tartanation washed, but being a good standing color it did not much damage him. On opening the missive, I found it was from my friend W——, at the fac-

tory of R——, and contained the to me thrilling intelligence of a Wild Bull Buffalo, a regular “ring-tailed roarer,” having taken up his quarters about three miles from the factory, and also having appropriated two tame cows to his own especial use, and strenuously objected to all attempts of the owner, a mild Hindu, to obtain restitution, and moreover threatened all comers with severe chastisement. Under these circumstances the mild Hindu had laid the case before the Huzoor.

In addition to the above intelligence, the letter told me to send my guns and come quickly. It being the first chance I had ever had of doing for a Buffalo, it is needless to say I quickly obeyed, and was in the saddle, in spite of the rain, in less than no time, and the factory only being about eight miles off, I arrived just as the shades of evening were closing round.

I received a cheering welcome from W——, and we proceeded to discuss the to-morrow's chance of sport, and having partaken of a hearty dinner, and played a game of chess, we retired to our peaceful pillows, determining to rise by daylight.

Having partaken of a very matutinal *chotec haziree*, we started with our batteries for the scene of action, a large tract of paddy cultivation rendered into one vast jheel by the incessant rain of the previous months.

We embarked on board a good-sized boat, and having ascertained from the enraged proprietor of the cows, where his Buffalo-ship had last been seen, made direct for the spot indicated. After proceeding over paddy fields for about a mile and a half, we came in sight of our friend, whom we could just make out with the glass, quietly feeding in a small marshy island, in company with his two lady loves. After some little manœuvring we managed to get within about 200 yards of him; here the water shoaled so much, the boat could not be pushed and pulled any farther. W—— having some experience of these matters, thought it better to take our potshot at him from where we were, and kindly yielded it to me. I must say it being my first bovine essay, though I had shot many antelopes, I felt a little nervous as I raised my minie rifle to behind his shoulder, and took, as I thought, a murderous aim;—phit! went the powder, and thud! went the ball, but my hand being unsteady only struck the beast's forearm. It seemed to stagger him a good deal, but he did not fall, but plunged about, bellowed, and finally stood savagely looking at us. The fact is, that the bones of Buffaloes are so massive, it is almost impossible to break the large ones with an ordinary-sized bullet. W—— persuaded me to take another drive at him, so quickly loading I tried it over again, this time with more success, the ball lodging in his shoulder: this was

too much for his equanimity, he finally turned tail, and bolted through the paddy field as lively as a flea; W—— being unable to give him a parting salute, on account of the distance, he only having arrived with a brace of smooth bores—an awful bore for him, to make a horrible pun.

We gave chase as fast as the boat could go, but he gained the high land first, and made for a patch of thorn jungle: out of this we succeeded in driving him, but only to enter into one of much larger extent; here all efforts to dislodge him were vain—we beat tom-toms, fired off pistols, and resorted to all manner of dodges: at last growing desperate, I rushed into the jungle, and paid for my temerity by being converted into a species of porcupine by the thorns, and then tumbling upon a sounder of young porkers, who were enjoying their siesta, and who seemed to have been possessed by the devil, as those of scripture, if one may judge by the pertinacity with which they tried to upset me by frantically running between my legs. W—— who was watching for him to break at the edge of the jungle, was also nearly made to bite the dust by these porcine gentry.

However, I struggled manfully on, and hearing something moving ahead, fired slugs at it; whether I hit the beast or not I don't know, but I do know that he broke out of the jungle, across the paddy flats, which were up to his belly, at the rate of ten miles an hour; so W—— told me, on my emerging from the thorns, rather the worse for wear.

All we could do was to send men up into the trees to watch his course, and again take boat after him.

The watcher pronounced him to have made straight for a jheel about five miles off, thither we proceeded in search, startling on our way large numbers of whistling teal and kyme.

Tediously we punted along for two blessed hours: at last we came to the end of the jheel, when the boat had to be hauled up on dry land for some distance, and then launched again in another jheel, where our friend had taken refuge, and where an interesting nigger, in a state of nature, perched on the top of a palm tree, could see his horns above the reeds, all the rest of his body being submerged in the mud and water, and where he imagined he could safely elude our observation. But he was sold.

Having, with the aid of about a score of niggers, succeeded in launching our boat into the next jheel, we continued our search; but we had hardly started when the clouds which have been threatening all day, opened and disgorged their contents on our devoted heads: with the greatest difficulty we managed to keep our battery in a secure place in the boat out of the way, but we were so blinded by the rain that we could hardly see ten yards before us, and you may well imagine, Mr. East, that under

these circumstances, it was not easy for us to find a pair of horns, which was all we had to guide us. I have not a very distinct recollection, but *I fear* we were not pious in our language, and being unsuccessful in our search for about an hour, had serious thoughts of abandoning it altogether, for the rain still continued as determinately obstinate as ever. Whilst we were discussing the pros and con's we were gladdened by a shout, which proceeded from one of the men in doongas, who had been following us, and we turning in the direction of the sound, saw a nigger energetically pointing at something, and on further inquiry he said he could see the brute's horns. We both looked and looked but could discover *nil*. The boatman also swore they could see the gentleman, and we accordingly ordered them to take us up; at last W—— said he twigged him about five yards off; I could see nothing till we got quite close, and then I thought the beast was dead, so still did he lay, with nothing but his nose and part of his horns out of the water. So impressed was I with this idea that I called out to my companion not to fire, which he replied to by giving one-two, from his double gun, which soon took the conceit out of me, for up rose the janwar with a fierce bellow; down he came upon us as fast as the mud and water would allow, with lowered horns, and the blood streaming from his wounds and dyeing the water with blood; but now we got into another fix, the boat had got into such shallow water that it stuck fast, and we could neither retreat nor advance. On came the brute, splashing the water about like a mop; as he got within ten yards, I stopped him with a sugar-plumb from the Minie over the eye; he was a good deal staggered, and I then pegged into him with my double, but this only appeared to have the effect of reviving him, for he came on again; on attempting to reload, I found all my powder had got wet and was useless! W—— luckily had a couple more barrels still, these he delivered in the right place, and the monster, after staggering a few yards, fell. It was lucky he did, for all our powder was wet, and we had nothing but two hog spears to depend on.

We put ropes round his horns and dragged him ashore.

On getting out of a boat into a doonga, to reach the land quickly, I upset, gun, and all, and the water being deep had to swim for it, but the chase had so excited me I did not care, and my gun was fished up afterwards. On cutting up the beast we found he had got ten wounds, but so thick was the skin in some parts that two bullets had only just penetrated and lodged in the flesh.

He was an enormous beast, covered with fat in rolls. We eat his tongue which, when smoked, was delicious. W——

kept his head, and I his feet and tail, which I have to this day. We were not sorry to gallop home after our exertions and pitch into a good tiffin, having changed our reeking garments for dry toggery.

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## A SUBSTITUTE FOR A SPORTING ARTICLE.

BY ISHMAEL.

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MY DEAR MR. EAST,—You and your readers have had a very narrow escape from a very serious infliction. Do you know I was on the very point of sending off an account of my Bear-shooting in Kashmir, when fortunately I happened to see among your notices to correspondents, two papers promised for the coming number of the *Review*, which it occurred to me would in all probability contain enough of Bear-shooting to satisfy all immediate wants, and, very glad of the excuse, I at once consigned my own production to the flames. The fact is, it was great rubbish, and without a particle of interest from beginning to end. Moreover, I was ashamed of it for another reason. It was in my way to the capital of Kashmir that I had killed my game! On my arrival there, I found that none of the best men ever went potting Bears, it was considered cockney sport, and therefore to be avoided. Such being the state of public feeling, I of course kept my own adventures in that line a profound secret; and it was nothing but a desire to do something for the *Review* that ever induced me to think of divulging it. I believe after all, though, that many did persist in going after Bears—one or two I know did. There was no mistaking these. In their leisure moments they would always be found with very shiny hair, and surrounded by a multitude of pint bottles, labelled “Bear’s Grease.” These were to be carried down to the plains—“thought an immense deal of there, you know.” You were lucky if you were able to get away for the visit, without having had to accept a bottle of the nastiness. Now I confess I was guilty of the Bears, but by no means of the grease. And I sincerely repented of the former crime, and may therefore consider myself absolved.

Will her ladyship, the *Review*,\* accept in lieu of the sporting article about Bears, the following description of three subjects that interested me a good deal during my stay in the Happy Valley. Climate, scenery and ‘rewins’ have each and all had

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\* My dear Ishmael, we are nothing if not masculine.—A. T.

their chroniclers, but I think I am first in the field with my own of three particular subjects. They are the Maharaja's Baboo, the Maharaja's Dinners and the Maharaja's Reviews. He was such immense fun, that Baboo! How he ever came to Kashnir, whether he was raised or transplanted there, it never occurred to me to find out, and I much regret my forgetfulness. I expect, however, he had been imported, as he showed all the points of a thorough-bred Bengalee. Yet so strangely metamorphosed, that in outward appearance he was no more like the creature known as a Baboo in Calcutta, than I'm like a cherub. A tall lanky fellow he was, with a beard and moustaches curled to within an inch of his lip, a very marvel of Barber's art. Then he used to wear a long choga, or cloak, reaching to his heels, woollen tights, and a turban containing sufficient cloth to carpet a Durbar tent. His principal duty was to attend upon the European visitors, and minister to their wants, that is to say, if the said wants were not "repugnant to positive law, morality or public feeling." They generally were considerably repugnant to all three, indeed it was considered rather the thing to ask him to do, or procure, all kinds of impossibilities. But the Baboo was never at a loss for an answer. If he did not exactly understand, or did not wish to understand the drift of a question, he always fell to shaking his head, and smiling, which he continued till the subject was changed. Every morning he had to make the rounds of all the houses, and the first appearance of his good-humoured face in the doorway, was the signal for mischief, and the poor fellow was badgered and chaffed to such an extent, that by the time he got to the end of his visits, mind and body must have been utterly prostrated by the ordeal he had gone through. He never lost his temper, however—always the same gentle manner, always the same benignant smile. Another part of his duty was to keep up a register of all the new comers; this was, I believe, a sealed book to every one but himself, but I was fortunate enough to get a glimpse of the inside. Each page was divided into several columns, apparently for name, age, profession, &c., and one with (to the best of my recollection) the exceedingly quaint heading—"What for come." Opposite most of the names was written 'to hunt.' Opposite mine and many others beside, 'to walk.' I suppose the Baboo had made up his mind I could not have come to hunt, as I had brought up no destructive weapons in the shape of fishing-rods, bear spears or rifles, therefore, though I cannot see exactly how it followed, I had come 'to walk.' And a precious ass I dare say he thought me, for coming so far for such a purpose. I have a strong suspicion he looked upon us all as lunatics, likely to be dangerous if not humoured. His whole manner I think betrayed this. He was

seen to the best advantage, without a doubt, on Fridays, when there was generally a dinner at the palace. The ineffable delight expressed on his countenance, when he made the announcement, is quite beyond description. He evidently thought a feed under the roof of the Maharaja, the *ne plus ultra* of human happiness. And then to see him *at* the dinners! But this brings me to my second subject, and so good bye, for the present, my Mohischunder. Farewell, thou gentle spy! Yes, I am afraid he was a spy.

A dinner at the palace! It sounds grand enough, does it not? The Baboo always calling it the palace, of course we Britishers did so too; had we been left to ourselves for a name, probably pig-stye would have been the one hit upon. As I have before said, the dinners were always on a Friday, why I do not know. About dusk the state barge came round to collect the guests; those who preferred it could, however, go in their own boats. Arrived at the palace ghat, you find yourself at the bottom of a wooden flight of steps, something like a ship's accommodation ladder. After climbing up this, you enter a court-yard with some troops drawn up—the body guard. There you hear unmistakeable sounds of a nautch going on somewhere, and presently you come out upon an open terrace. To the left as you enter, is a row of chairs; on the centre one sits the Maharaja, on his right his son, Prince Rudbeer Singh; on either side of these worthies are seated the guests. To the right of the terrace are squatted the musicians, and in the middle is a nautch girl writhing about her body, and screeching one of Hafiz' songs. Behind the Maharaja, is a group of courtiers, dressed in the most brilliant colours, yellow however predominating. Having made a sort of bob to His Highness, you take one of the vacant chairs, and there you are in for the evening. The Maharaja has a very Jewish expression of countenance, but I dare say was handsome enough in his youth. He must be a very old man now, but paints and dyes, and is altogether got up wonderfully. He is really a most agreeable old gentleman, and one gets on with him capitally. The Prince would be considered handsome any where, dresses excessively well, and his turbans are perfect 'ducks.' But he wants height, which is sadly apparent when he stands up. It struck me he did not care about being any more civil to us than he was obliged. Conversation goes on at a great pace, and very little attention is paid to the singing. It is of a very far superior description to that heard at the nautches in Bengal, nor is the girl ever followed about by that obnoxious person with the tomtom. Some of the airs were exceedingly good, one particularly so, which I have been haunted with ever since, and I only wish I could write down the notes, as I am certain it would create a sensation.



In about half an hour the dinner is announced, and a rush is at once made to the dining-hall, which is only divided from the terrace by arches. Under these sits the Court, watching the British lions gorge their food. And, hark! The music has ceased, but some one is playing a solo on the *sitar*—can it be?—Yes, as I live, its *Malbrook*! Fancy dining to the tune of *Malbrook* in the heart of Kashmir! But *Malbrook* is soon drowned by the noise that ensues. No, I never heard such a row! The Maharaja provides the food and ‘lush,’ the guests bring their plates, knives and forks, and servants. This only adds to the confusion. “I say; come get out of that.” “Where *is* that confounded nigger of mine?” “Here! collar this bottle of porter, and put it under your chair!” Master and man all shouting at the top of their voices, nor is there the slightest cessation even during the actual feeding. At my first dinner, I was fortunate enough to get a very amusing fellow next me, who, after he had done shouting, gave me a good many wrinkles about how to manage things during my stay; also he told me the following story about the Prince.

#### THE STORY OF THE PRINCE AND THE IBEX.

You know we are spied upon here in all directions, every thing that we do is reported at the Palace. Of course a good deal is told about our shooting. Now the Prince was rather piqued at our being considered crack sportsmen, and in his heart determined, if not to outdo, at any rate to equal us. He inquired what was thought to be the most difficult kind of shooting. He was told Ibex shooting. Then one Ibex he would certainly shoot. Arrangements were made for the expedition forthwith. Old Leather Stockings, a noted Shikarri, was ordered to be at a certain place, and on the appointed day, off started the Heir Apparent in a kind of litter, accompanied by a whole host of tag-rag and bobtail, in the shape of train-carriers, court-fools, and sycophants of sorts. You can fancy the sweats of mortification the unfortunate Shikarri broke out into, when he sighted this cavalcade approaching him! Presently they came up, and he was peremptorily ordered to lead the way to the Ibex ground. With many a fervent prayer that an avalanche might overwhelm the whole of the yelping crowd at his heels, he did so. Up and up they went, till the Prince found himself a good deal too much knocked about to feel comfortable, and sent in a slave to inquire “when the Ibex were coming!” “I’m thinking,” said the Shikarri, *smiling* upon the messengers, in a way that only a man in a white rage can smile! “I’m thinking if his honor does’nt get out of that d—d box, its precious few Ibex he’ll be seeing.” This was made palatable, and reported to the Prince. Shikarri ordered up to the litter sharp.

*Prince.* "Now you son of a burnt father, how am I to kill these Ibex?"

*Shikharri.* "Why, if your honor will get out of that—thing, and send all these—these—gentlemen down the hill, and then come along with me for a matter of four mile, we'd get up to that ledge there, then we'd crawl round till we got the wind in our faces, and—"

*Prince.* "Walk four miles! crawl round a ledge! Why the man raves! But, but, do the English Sahibs do all that?"

*Shikharri.* (Tells a banger at once) Do all that! Why, an please your honor, the very last Sahib I was out with, went ten miles on his stomach. It's the only way to get Ibex."

*Prince.* "Ten miles on his stomach! The cow-killing infidel! Yes, I always said so, these Englishmen are peasants in their own country, and take to such grovelling naturally, but *I—tête-dieu*, I'm the Prince of Kashmir. Here, *qui hye*, 'bout ship, Ibex clearly no go." And away sailed the whole party, leaving old Leather Stockings performing a *pas de seul* on the hill-side, expressive of the most intense delight.

"But is this a fact," asked I of my neighbour, "or only a story?" He had begun shouting again, and paid not the slightest attention to my query. It was answered promptly by Mulligan on the opposite side of the table, who had been listening,—“I give ye me G—d, sir, it's all a lie.” And I expect Mulligan was right.

After dinner, you return to the nautching for a short time, and then take leave of your hosts.

All the dinners were the same, but at one I remember there was a most amusing incident, which deserves to be chronicled. A certain Military big-wig, a great friend of the Maharaja's, had come up for a short visit to the valley, and happened to be present on the occasion I refer to. We were all grubbing away in perfect content, when a Scotch gentleman not far off me, (or he might have been a Pict, from the exceeding choice dialect he spoke in,) suggested, that it would be a very good opportunity for thanking the Maharaja for his hospitality, and drinking his health. The Military friend rose, nothing loath, and ended a neat speech by proposing His Highness' health with all the honors. Up we all got, and then was heard that most glorious of all sounds, a British cheer, given with all the force of nearly a hundred stentorian lungs. Three times, and once more, did that matchless cheer go ringing up among the rafters. The Court was evidently taken entirely by surprise, stood irresolute for a moment, staggered, then broke and fled in complete disorder. Away scuttled the Maharajah, no doubt to look after the best plate, and to shy the ladies of his establishment out a-

window. The poor old gentleman thought he was "annexed," and his very palace in the hands of an infuriated and licentious rabble. It was a long time before the affair was explained, and His Highness was too much upset to return to his seat that evening.

And now for the reviews, or rather parades perhaps is the correct term. They were held, I think, on Sundays; chairs were placed on the ground for those who chose to attend. The Maharaja was always there. He took great pains with his little army, and was clearly very proud of it. There were, I believe, fourteen regiments of foot, some guns, and a few ghorchurras. Of the fourteen regiments, two were dressed the same as our sepoy, and the men were all Poorbeahs; the others consisted entirely of Punjabees, and their uniform was the same as our irregular corps. But where they learnt their marching from, heaven only knows. It was perfectly ludicrous to see the way in which they all came skipping along, especially the fat colonels. It was simply impossible to keep the gravity of one's countenance, and the agony I suffered when sitting near the Maharajah in trying to smother my laughter, no words can describe. And such a band as it was, too! I have often wondered who could have conceived their head-dress; upon my word, it was like some horrible dream. Imagine a perfect cataract of light brown woolly sort of hair, and a pair of legs coming out underneath, and you have an idea of their appearance. The instruments, I expect, were home-made. There was one thing, a monstrous funnel-shaped atrocity, that I had never seen the like before. Two or three people could have got inside with ease. It must have been very thin and light, as one man carried and played it. I never detected what kind of noise it made, which was only carelessness on my part, as I could have done so with ease, all the instruments playing perfectly independent of each other, and seemingly disposed to fraternize with nothing but the drum. How well I recollect the indescribable march they used to play! Very simple indeed, and on the whole rather a good one to march to, at least the troops kept excellent time. But what a sight it was, those Commandants of regiments, pinguid and obese, followed by their lean men, all cocking up their legs to a level with their noses, and leaning back at such an angle that the pressure of one's fore-finger would have upset whole companies at a time. When it was all over, the band used to strike up God Save the Queen. They got very well with the first two bars, but then, the battle of Prague with variations was nothing to the awful scimmages that ensued. Altogether it was a most amusing show, and I used to come away exhausted with laughing. ♀

Before I conclude, I think I ought to give my opinion, as every one does who writes anything about Kashmir, touching the beauty of the women. I expected of course to find that beauty abounded there, and was miserably disappointed. Walking through the streets of Srinuggur, or passing up and down the rivers, you may now and then see an exquisitely pretty face, but as a general rule, I think there are as many ugly women in Kashmir as any where else. I certainly would back it to produce more frightful looking *old* women than any other country in the globe: they are perfectly atrocious. Some of the boat-women are particularly handsome. I remember in going from Islama-bad to Srinuggur, I had two boats, the crew of each consisted of an old man, three women and a boy. The lady who pulled the bow oar of my own boat was such an exceedingly nice-looking person, that really I began to feel all no-how before I had been half an hour on board. She had a capital voice, too, and we got up some singing, or rather chanting when the moon rose. It was altogether quite enchanting, and I was truly sorry when the voyage was over. On another occasion I had the good fortune to meet a very good specimen of a Kashmir beauty. I had been to 'do' the waterfall of Ara-bul, and was riding on to the place where I had ordered my tent to be pitched for the night. In passing through a grove of Chenar trees, just outside a village, I suddenly came upon a young girl, who instead of running away, as I expected she would, brought herself smartly up to attention, and commenced trying to stare me out of countenance. I had not the slightest objection to this, as it gave me a good opportunity of looking at her. She was perfectly lovely. Her cheeks were as rosy, and her teeth as white as my friend the boat-woman's, but there was infinitely more grace in her form, and she had such a glorious pair of eyes! Also her dress was picturesque in the extreme. I felt the strongest inclination to begin a conversation, and at last I thought I could ask how far it was to my camp. I did so, in what I believed to be first-rate Kashmiri. Where the joke was I have not the least idea, but I saw her eyes gradually filling with the mirth within, and in a few seconds out it came, in such a peal of unextinguishable laughter that positively she was obliged to put down her water ghurra and hold her sides. My position, as a recent Court Martial put it, was both "peculiar and trying." However I thought it best on the whole to get up a laugh too, and such is the force of example, my laugh now became as loud and uncontrollable as her own. In short we both laughed till we could laugh no longer, and then after some time she gave me the information I wanted. Now I have every reason to believe she told me a cool and deliberate fib, she said it was two coss, it was more than

five! But *ay de mi*, I only wish I was in the grove of Chenars now, being laughed at by the same pretty face, instead of wasting my life at this confounded hole. I dare not name it, but I believe it to be the worst place in the world.

Good bye, MR. EAST: if I can, I will send you a sporting paper for your next number.

## SPORTING CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIAN LIGHT LITERATURE.

BY POUNCE.

MY DEAR ABEL.—I had just got through the first number of your NEW SERIES when I fell upon—or rather it fell upon me, for it came uninvited from a friend—a copy of the *Calcutta Review*, which starts under a new proprietor, who is also editor, under the new system of discarding publishers and paying its contributors. The new man has publicly invited assistance with the tempting offer of ten shillings a page, and the first £11-10 are earned by a gentleman who takes for his theme *Indian Light Literature*, and proves that there are no writers in India worth having, without any promise of helping the deficiency. He heads his article with eight publications, including The Newspaper Press in India, and he condemns them all: of other authors (and there have been a few) he says not a syllable, though of course he is tolerably conversant with them all. It is a long time since I have done anything for your *Review*,—though intermediately I have made some good resolves, only to break them. My day as a sportsman has, I fear, almost gone by; at any rate it stands over for some happy August in the Highlands, or September and October in the clean stubble-fields and cepses of dear Old England. If, then, I take a shot at this *Calcutta Reviewer* it is for want of better game, and if your readers find no sport in what I write, let them ask themselves how much they ought to expect in the potting of a tame rabbit!

Bunny begins by telling us that we have had a Heavy Brigade of authors in India, and his just appreciation of them will be understood by his placing Sir William Jones at their head! “But while this division of Indian worthies moves on with dignified confidence to its one proper resting-place in the

temple of Fame, nor cares to linger before the Court of Letters where its proper resting-place is not, this latter Court is besieged by a noisier and inferior troop—peremptorily demanding admittance in the name of Anglo-Indian Light Literature.” Now this is starting with a distinct invention. There has been, as necessarily there must have been in the course of a century, a great deal of literary ability in India, but it has from time to time been indicated rather than established, and if there is one thing more notorious than another connected with “Letters” in India, it is that our writers have been utterly regardless of Fame and left their productions—more frequently than otherwise anonymous—to the possible care of personal friends. Whether they could with all care have achieved fame is not the point: the assertion is that they have peremptorily demanded admittance into the Court of Letters, and unless an ephemeral publication be such a demand the assertion is not true. Bunny proceeds:—“Poets, it is confessed, we have not, Biographers and historians are equally wanting, nor is this unnatural. The Anglo-Indians form, after all, not a nation, but a colony; not even a colony but a garrison; (is the author who speaks of “writing under the protection of an incognito which cannot be penetrated” a soldier?) we take our serious literature like our pale ale from the mother country; why should we produce what we can so easily import? But inasmuch as we are a community of educated Europeans, enjoying on the whole considerable leisure, what more natural than that we should expatiate in the more flowery fields of letters; that we should take our chance, nay that we should excel as epigrammatists, as writers of articles, as novelists, or as wits?”

“Certainly, this is the one style of Literature which Anglo-Indian life has evinced a tendency to call forth.”

Epigram, political disquisitions, novels and witticisms are *the one style* of literature, &c., &c.: certainly, this is the style of criticism that few people will think worth five rupees a page! “We Anglo-Indians have evidently brought with us the courage and energy of our native land; why have we left behind us our native wit, humour and imagination? We have succeeded as soldiers, as sailors, as statesman, as judges, as magistrates, why have we failed so signally as *literati*?” When a man asks an exceedingly stupid question there can be very little objection to his answering it himself, and this Bunny proceeds to do. Our writers don’t “know the world.” I will guarantee, at any odds, that Bunny has not nibbled the cabbage-leaves of thirty summers! If we add together the periods of pap, petticoats, birched bottom and probably Addiscombe, with a Cape voyage, five or six years in India, and a brief visit to England, we may

understand as nearly as necessary how much he has himself seen of the world! How much he knows of India is recorded in his estimate of its Judges and Magistrates.

He proceeds to inflict severe castigation on Major Vetch, for doing "The Gong", Dr. Moses, the author of "Tales of the Forest," the late Col. Markham, and Mr. Bentley his publisher: they are "mild and respectable," and "common-place," and "very uninteresting," and have "the obvious curse of dreary dullness" upon them. And the reason of all this is that they have no "knowledge of the world."

No; there is one exception. "We cannot venture to charge a Colonel in the Royal Army, and a Burlington-Street publisher, with ignorance of the world; we would rather be disposed to regard the work before us as a sign that they know it too well." So that our Light Literature is not what it ought to be, because those concerned don't know the world, and because they know it too well! One would like to know what the writer really means, but I suspect he would have some difficulty in explaining.

But this assault is only a preliminary flourish, a measuring of the arm and length of lash for the punishment of—whom do you think, ABEL? Yourself! You, the unoffending, except that you have dared to speak too highly of our old friend Henry Torrens, and preserve too much of his writing. "Never was there a greater blunder of a book. The Memoir is a striking instance how much cause a man may have to groan—even from the grave—'Preserve me from my friends.'" This means that what you have selected from Torrens' writings was not worth the preservation; because if there is great merit, or any merit, in any fifty pages, then the book is not the greatest blunder ever made. I should give precedence, or "bad pre-eminence," for instance, to *Oakfield*, or a volume of itinerant *Lectures*, made up of second-hand information and original common-place, in which judgment you may perhaps concur, though I am tolerably certain your critic will *not*. Mr. Torrens was, it is admitted, among "the really clever authors in the list" and, says Bunny, "his contributions to the *Calcutta Sporting Review* are, in our opinion, the most thoroughly characteristic of all his productions, and afford a striking proof how attractive sporting articles may be made to the general reader." Two hundred and seventy pages of these contributions help to make up the greatest blunder of a book that was ever given to the public!

ABEL, you come before us, "with an assurance which almost overpowers argument: who can doubt that Mr. Torrens was the most brilliant genius and ablest author of his day, when the fragments of his writings are presented to us with such ostentatious and unstinted generosity, and we are assured by his

biographer that while these fragments are quite good enough for us, Mr. Torrens was in fact spoilt by coming into such company, so little capable of appreciating him: he was a bright light in India,—but he would have been a star of the first magnitude had he stayed at home.” Is there not a fair amount of assurance in *this*? No body ever said that Mr. Torrens was the most brilliant genius and ablest author of the day, or even that he might have been a star of the first magnitude, though I believe he would have been, under the conditions mentioned by you. This tame rabbit’s view of the matter is, that a man of talent or genius beginning life here is just as well placed for the display of his abilities and the strengthening of his faculties and his ambition, as if he lived in, or within reach of, the most intellectual capital in Europe!—because “an author residing in India is not obliged to publish in India; he enters the English literary market on exactly the same terms as other competitors,”—so that a man condemned to the jungles, or the semi-solitude of a small station, is as likely to shine as brightly as if he had enjoyed the opportunity of associating with the great minds of the day, with ready access to the intellectual wealth of the world; Lop-Ears ignores the value of that “actual contact with great living minds, the stimulus of the actual World of Letters and of life in action,” the importance of which, to the full development of any man’s faculties, you have well remarked upon. He thinks he can nibble his lettuce-leaf all his days through the bars of his hutch, and yet have the sharpness, elasticity and vigour of his free-born brother, who frolics his life among the ferns! He flatters himself, too, that when put into a stew or a pie he will have equal flavour: oh vain and very foolish Bunny!\*

I have said that our new Public Instructor† is very much alive to our ignorance of the world.

\* The author of Indian “Light Literature” is evidently a young man, and for the nonsense he has written throughout an article which deals with matters he does not understand—as, for instance, Newspaper property and the Bookselling business, he may be forgiven; but verdancy is no excuse for the invention of facts, and touching the “Selections” he has one well-calculated mis-statement. He says, “Out of a Memoir of ninety pages, no less than forty are filled by extracts from different Reviews on Mr. Torrens’ published works”—and, immediately after that Mr. Torrens’ translation of the *Arabian Nights*—“is not to be forced on the public by forty pages of posthumous puffing.” Now in the first place the Memoir instead of being ninety pages is one hundred and thirteen, while all the “opinions of the Press” it republishes does not exceed thirty-one, and if we except the *Friend of India*’s analysis of the *Scope and Uses of Military Literature and History*—which gives a better idea of the work than anything we could have written—not fifteen! As for posthumous puffing, beyond the expression of our own opinion there is not one line!—A. E.

† Query, of the Punjab?—A. E.



"Nobody blames an Anglo-Indian for not knowing the world, any more than people blame a sailor for not knowing how to ride; he has been banished all his life, at least with brief and rare intervals, from Europe and civilization: (yet a Literary man "enters the English Literary market on exactly the same terms as other competitors!") he has, generally speaking, neglected rather than cultivated his literary taste; he may know the Pottergong district, he may know Bengal, he may know India, he may know Asia, but how should he—in the conventional sense of the phrase—know the world." It is clearly impossible; but Bunny, nevertheless, is a very knowing rabbit. "Major Vetch may be, and we doubt not is, an exemplary officer; he does his duty in his vocation, (is not this, Major, almost as good as a Brevet step?) but a little more of knowledge of the world would have convinced him that his vocation is not book-making." Dr. Moses has dared to write *An Englishman's Life in India*. "The whole scope of Dr. Moses's work evinces ignorance of the world: but if he did make up his mind to such a solecism as to publish a book of travels in a district four weeks from England, and as well known as Ireland, he should surely have avoided within the limits of his chosen subject the additional blunder of writing like a *Griff*." What may be the meaning of "within the limits of his chosen subject" I have not the remotest idea, but I have a very distinct conviction that a man who says that Bombay is, generally, as well known as Ireland, and that because its harbour can be reached in thirty days the Presidency offers no field for a book of travels, is an ass,—I beg pardon,—a tame rabbit.

Bunny has the discretion not to undervalue Sportsmen, or, perhaps I should say he affects a just appreciation of them, for all that he has to say of them is borrowed. The frightful sarcasm of the first two or three lines of the following passage is, however, entirely his own:—"The mere record of pigs speared and partridges shot (pig-sticking and partridge-shooting in conjunction!) is interesting only to the initiated: even the more dignified pursuit of bears and tigers becomes monotonous in relation after one or two anecdotes; (anecdotes!) to the Sportsman himself each case presents, it may be, points of difference from any former case, but these points are too minute to be transferred to paper, and to the general reader one tiger dies for all. (For general reader say rabbit-reader.) "Still there is a charm in Sporting Literature that we would ill-afford to lose. We assure our yellow-covered cotemporary,\* whose wrath may have been provoked by

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\* Two or three times in the course of the article the *India Sporting Review* 15

the foregoing sentences, that we speak with perfect sincerity.\* It is pleasant to have occasional intercourse with men who throw off the work-a-day world, and boldly live to enjoy. The pleasure is increased when the sporting author swines, as he frequently does—as the result of healthy physique—a hearty admiration and a keen eye for natural beauty; or when, as is also frequently the case, the same physical and mental vigor transpire in a vein of strong, clear, sensible argument, the greatest of intellectual luxuries, or in a humorous appreciation and picturesque delineation of human nature out of doors." The humorous appreciation and picturesque delineation of human nature out of doors and the keen eye for natural beauty are borrowed: a *sensible argument* being the greatest of intellectual luxuries is entirely original: it is the discovery of a literary gentleman who "knows the world," who is *blasé* as to its most refined enjoyments, sick to satiety of music, painting, poetry, sculpture, eloquence—all the fine arts in short, and falls back with infinite satisfaction on the Q. E. D.!

And then our prolific little pet falls foul of the *Delhi Sketch Book*: he does not "wish to be hypercritical"—but it is damned bad! There is no use in mincing the matter. "The engravings of the *Sketch Book* are more like the *efforts of an amateur* than the production of one of the chief presses of India (so that it is impossible for a press to publish the efforts of an amateur!) and yet they receive an indulgence which an amateur would be ashamed to ask." But the amateur *does* ask the indulgence which every body but Bunny grants. "We know that mechanical apparatus and skilled labor are not so easy to obtain in Delhi as in London; (God bless us, what a deal you know!) but they are to be obtained: and the way to obtain them is to insist on having them, and not to give a good-natured, feeble indulgence to an indifferent article." This is "a vein of strong, clear, sensible argument, the greatest of intellectual luxuries." The best way to obtain them is to insist on having them! I think I can, with great humility, suggest a better. I should say the best way to get them was to provide the means of paying for them.

Lop-ears is bent upon putting his foot in it and thus he proceeds:—"In literary matter our apathy is as yet undisturbed; reform therefore lingers. We make up our minds as a matter of course that a *Punch* published at Delhi, must be printed in bad type, on poor paper, with rough unskilful engravings; the consequence is that the supply does not exceed the demand;

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called the *Calcutta Sporting Review*. We must decline the offices of another godfather.—A. E.

\*. We entirely believe it.—A. E.

(Bunny is here evidently thinking of his lettuce-leaves and wants more than he can eat!) we are satisfied to ask for a scorpion and can scarcely wonder that we do not receive an egg. (Is not this a somewhat addled idea?) And yet we do not hesitate to say (and fools rush in where angels fear to tread,) that there is no reason whatever why a *Delhi Sketch Book* should not be as well printed, and its pictures as carefully engraved as those of a *London Punch*, and it is to the interest of society and the benefit of progress, to be exacting and dissatisfied till the required improvement is made." Come now, Dear *Delhi*, do not these italicised lines compensate for all! It is to the interest of society and the benefit of progress that you should be better than you are;—*ergo*, you are of some importance to society and progress;—*ergo* put your best foot foremost, and rival Bradbury and Evans, when you can see your way to pay the piper. Bunny does not hesitate at saying what you ought to be; to me he does not seem to hesitate at saying anything that comes uppermost. I might not hesitate to say that the *Calcutta Review* ought to be able to give an ordinarily sensible article on "Indian Light Literature," but it does not, and yet it pays withal!

The *Delhi Sketch Book* having been shown to be very dully written, and its wit, when it stumbles on any, to degenerate into coarseness, Bunny sits up on his little tail and takes in paw the Newspaper Press of India. It is a very sorry Press indeed, and the main reason is assigned. The *Hurkaru* is not the *Times*, because Mr. Sims will advertize that Mr. Patterson Saunders Senior is the Editor. Secrecy is the great success of the greatest paper in the world, not the talent purchased for its columns, but the fact that "the Jones (why not Joneses) and the Robinsons who write those thundering articles" are behind a curtain, which is carefully kept drawn. If Brown (who is here very unfairly dis severed from his old friends) were to come to Calcutta in some forged and common name, and were to conduct the *Englishman* without the world knowing of his existence, he might be a very dull dog, but he would put Mr. Saunders' nose out of joint in no time. According to this juvenile *sub junta* there is scarcely more than one "newspaper on this side of India which habitually puts forth articles deserving of the technical name of 'leaders.'" This one is of course the *Friend of India*, the best paying paper in the country, which has risen to its present state under the management of Mr. Marshman, who was as well known to the public to be the editor as Mr. Halliday is known to be Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The sources of his information were equally well known, and his articles were almost always excellent, whether for the purpose of giving information or misleading the public. So much for the great importance of secrecy! I hope Bunny will

take a hold with his tail and sit steady, or perchance he may topple over when I tell him that, relatively, there is as much secrecy about the Press in Calcutta as there is in London. Those who care to find out the writer of particular articles here, may sometimes succeed, but they will more frequently fail, and as to London, there are very few papers indeed the editors and principal writers of which are not known. Barnes and Black, and Stirling and Delany, and Stoddart and Doyle, and Maginn and Fonblanque, and Rintoul and Bell, and Lalor and Jerrold and D'Israeli (taking the past and present together) are some of the thundering unknown Browns and Robinsons of the London Press; a page would scarcely contain the list of men whose names are as familiar to the English public as newspaper editors, as Sam Smith or William Cobb Hurry to the Indian community.

Our Newspapers might doubtless be better than they are, though that they are inferior, as is asserted, to those of Sydney, Melbourne and Hobart Town is not true. Bunny can conceive Mr. Bright saying he has "tried to understand those complicated accounts of the Bengal Military Fund;" that he has "followed with interest the intrigues of Major A. with the wife of Mr. B;" or (he might have added, the attempt of Lieut. Snuffle to play fast-and-loose, fox-and-goose with his regiment;) that he has "duly noted that a cricket match is about to be played or has been played on the Calcutta ground"—and so forth "but having read all this, and thereby exhausted the leading columns of most of your Newspapers—(Bunny continues for Bright)—I am still left to form my own unaided opinion as to the policy or impolicy of annexing Oude; as to the justice or possibility of modifying the perpetual settlement; as to the expediency of employing native officials in important situations; as to these and on any such questions, I find indeed here and there a few facts, but little or no reasoning on one side or the other: do not blame me for making up my mind on the wrong, while, so far as I can perceive your own Newspapers have not made up their minds at all." If Mr. Bright were to say this, he would be a very audacious and reckless dog. One great fault with our papers is, that if they get hold of an important subject they don't very well know when to let it alone, and in the dearth of that variety of subjects which never fails a city receiving daily intelligence from all parts of the world, they write and re-write themselves, till a bit of scandal or a cricket match becomes positive luxury to the reader.

This nonsense about no leaders has been repeated perhaps a score of times, by those who probably think they are about the only people in India who could write then. But if it were true, with what consistency can Bunny repeat the cry, when he is of

opinion that we have only two classes amongst us, the one too busy for anything and the other too idle! If "we take our serious literature like our pale ale from the mother country" why should we make it a reproach that what is so readily imported is not produced on the spot! Bunny is just as clear that we could have a London Newspaper in Calcutta, as that we could have an Art Union Journal in Delhi. Monmouth and Macedon alike begin with M—, therefore they are in all respects alike! "We would venture to urge therefore on the Newspaper Press to assume a higher ground than they have hitherto been content to occupy." Might I urge Bunny to venture a fair portion of his own income in attempting the great original he draws! Let him write a paper for Mr. Bright, and ask an Indian public to subscribe for it, and when he has paid his durwans out of his profits he shall be pronounced a monstrous clever fellow. Let his journal become what he wishes existing prints to be, "the leaders of the public opinion of a society, not the mere registers and note-keepers of a garrison." We have here another striking instance of Bunny's ignorance of the Press at home. The *Times*,—most properly so called since it changes with the times—never yet formed public opinion: it has never led, but always followed: extraordinary skill is displayed in feeling the national pulse, and shrewdness in knowing, to use a homely adage, how the cat is likely to jump, and this is, next to the enormous outlay it is enabled to afford, the greatest source of its success. It is the same in a smaller degree with almost every Newspaper in England. Those that pay best are those which are addressed to the passions: your philosophically written journals, which are to teach men how to think and what to think, sell by units to the others' thousands.

Finally, Bunny falls foul of the Booksellers. Because, "There is not a gloomier street in London than Paternoster Row, the street of books,—except perhaps Lombard Street, which is the street of banks," Lepage and Co., and Thacker, Spink and Co. ought not to have pictures and prints on view! The gloominess of Lombard Street, alive from business hours till eve with countless thousands, is of a piece with the rest of this imposing article. "Resigning the walls (what on earth is the meaning of resigning walls?) he (the visitor) has recourse to the counter (recourse to the counter!) There indeed are books; but in such fellowship as no kindred tie can justify. Here are all the menial supplements—the pen, ink and paper—nay, all the upholstery of literature—writing desks, writing tables, small printing presses (none of these have any kindred tie with books!) and portfolios, mingled together with a profuse indifference, perplexing and distasteful to the true book amateur." What is the true book

amateur? Is he the "genuine book-worm" whose literary susceptibility, we are told, must receive a frightful shock on entering one of these establishments? If so what does he there? If the sight of pen, ink and paper are so destructive of his enjoyment of a book, as something horribly repugnant and of no sort of kin to it, wherefore his visit to such a place? India, we are instructed, has few authors worth naming, and a reading public has yet to be formed; in the mean time our Booksellers are to shut up shop and go into a gloomy street and put into their window "one or two open title-pages!" Oh practical Bunny! "Still even this (the upholstery business) may be considered a mere offence against taste, comparatively venial, if after all the books are plentiful, well selected and fairly priced. As to numbers we make no complaint; the whole aggregate of volumes is perhaps sufficient. But that careful and judicious selection which proves the bookseller to be more than half a scholar, (I suspect *Oakfield* has been looked for and found wanting,) which makes him not the accomplice but the patron of his publishers, and the friend and agent of the reading public, is really wanting. This firm represents one London publisher, and that another. What more natural than that those London publishers should rely upon the market thus secured for their refuse produce, and bring out indifferent books, confident that, whether unsuccessful or not in England, the Indian public will be forced to buy them. Again we allow ourselves to be made the victims of a too good-natured and easy confidence." This is about the most presumptuous, bumptious, rotten stuff in the twenty-three pages of "Indian Light Literature." What idiots the writer must think us!—not for buying bad books which we don't want, for he knows we don't, but when he trusted to such rubbish passing current as criticism! The idea is surpassingly acute of a London publisher incurring the cost of publishing indifferent books in happy reliance on the Indian market! It is so certain that we must buy what comes, because nobody knows anything but what Lepage and Co. or Thacker, Spink and Co. please to tell them, and we have no means of ordering books for ourselves, even if we knew what we wanted!

Bunny has great hopes for the future; but "above all we must get rid of that petty provincialism which induces us to acquiesce in our own disparagement." This is a cool winding-up for a chap who has disparaged our authors, newspapers, books and bibliopoles, and says we have "left behind us our native wit, humour and imagination!": he writes us down as a community of nincompoops and begs us not to believe it, and on no account to repeat it! I have felt a very stern determination *not* to acquiesce in this disparagement, wherefore have I spitted

Bunny, roasted him a bit, cut him up a little, and now what remains of him may be carried away.

Have I not headed this article "Sporting Contributions to Indian Light Literature?" And will there not be many to cry out,—“Little enough you have given us of the same!” True, oh Sapience! and pity is it that there is not at present a wider field. I propose to enlarge it by contributions that shall not necessarily smell of gun-powder or the stables (this is pretty cool you will say, Mr. East!) and yet be pleasant reading enough for the most inveterate of sportsmen. But could I dare say as much had not you, Mr. Editor, set the example by procuring for us those admirable papers by Zoophilus, of which I hope to see a long continuation. Then there are the “Reminiscences of Splifflebury:” I conclude they will give us a fair allowance of sporting scenes by and by, and should they do so I, for one, shall say that the story is very legitimately placed. I have a friend, a practised hand, who has suggested to me that the *Review* might be made the vehicle of very valuable information on the topography of the country, and certainly I do not see why a man should confine himself to a bare report of the brutes aerial, terrestrial, aquatic, and amphibious, with which he becomes acquainted in the course of his Indian career. Again, beyond India, there are scores of books of travel with some of which your pages might very well make us acquainted, and they take a very narrow view of the character of the fine sportsman who suppose that nothing can interest him but details of actual bags! With this hint for the present, I lay down my pen.

Whatever can have any interest for any class of Sportsmen will be freely admitted, and we shall be exceedingly glad to find our correspondent's hint acted upon.

A. E

## RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD POACHER.

BY THE OLD POACHER.

.....Ehen ! fugaces  
Labunter anni.....

I THINK I was born a sportsman, at least, if the love of sport was not inherent in me, it certainly began to show itself at a very early age. We were a large family of boys at home, and I remember well that we were the terror of all the old women in the quiet little village in which all my earlier years were spent. This village, be it known, was situated in one of the

best sporting localities, and was withal one of the prettiest spots, in England. Two packs of hounds hunted regularly within reach of us, and a third occasionally gave us a meet, and the shooting was "not so dusty," as the saying is. As far back as my recollections extend, any thing in the shape of a gun was always my delight. There was an old single-barrelled flint gun, I remember, which had belonged to my father in the days when flints and singles were the fashion. This I looked on as my own peculiar property. I used to take huge delight in walking about with it, and snapping the lock at small birds, at an age when I had hardly strength to bring it up to the shoulder. Another very favourite amusement of mine, at that epoch, was to get hold of the governor's gun, on the sly, when he was out, and snap caps on it at every thing, vastly to the improvement of the nipples, no doubt. All the old coppers I could scrape together were expended in the purchase of caps of a most villanous manufacture, from the village shop, and I would spend hours snapping them off on a stone with a hammer, one after another. But as I grew a little older, I began to be dissatisfied with such very juvenile effects, and felt a sort of craving for something a little more destructive. I had an intense longing to fire off a loaded gun, and see if I could not do some kind of execution with it, and a bright idea soon enabled me to gratify my naturally destructive propensities. There was a very fine pair of red-deer horns hanging up in the hall, and underneath them a pair of richly inlaid, old-fashioned flint pistols. I soon conceived the idea that one of these pistols would be just the very thing I wanted, so on the first opportunity I helped myself from the governor's stores of ammunition, and started off in high glee to try my luck along the hedge-rows. I believe I was perfectly successful in murdering an unfortunate hedge-sparrow or something of the kind. After this exploit, I used to be incessantly popping with these pistols, whenever I could get a chance.

But the great triumph of all occurred when I was about ten years old. An old parson in the neighbourhood, with whom I had always been an especial favourite, died, leaving me his gun as a legacy. Imagine my extacy at finding myself the undoubted and undisputed owner of a real gun! When it arrived I had it taken up into my own room, and how I did gloat over it, and examine every part of it! It was a very nice little single-barrel percussion gun, No. 18 bore, and very light. In fact just the thing for me, as I could wield it with ease. My joy was somewhat damped, to be sure, by my father declaring that I was too young, as yet, to use a gun, and that he would not hear of my shooting with it for another year. Nevertheless, I was out, you may be sure, with my new acquisition, at every sly opportunity,



firing at every thing in the shape of a bird, and many were the dodges I had to resort to, in order to conceal my mal-practices. But when the year was over, and I was allowed to shoot openly, the gun was seldom out of my hands.

There was an old, white fustian shooting-jacket which had once belonged to my father, a world too big for me, of course, but I appropriated it. It was a most dreadful affair, with enormous pockets in all directions, and reaching far below my knees, but I perfectly revelled in it, and could not be persuaded to give it up on any consideration. Black-birds, thrushes and field-fares, were my principal game, and every thing used to find its way into those interminable pockets. Sometimes, however, when my luck was in the ascendant, I used to knock over a rabbit, and then what a big man I thought myself, as I wended my way homewards, with my pocket dragged down with his weight. Oh, those delightful days of shooting, when the snow lay thick upon the ground, and at first the cold was so intense, that the gun-barrels benumbed one's hand as though it were a piece of ice! But this never lasted after the excitement of the first shot or two: what a thrilling moment was that when the rabbit suddenly popped out from under the hedge-row and, trembling with excitement, we raised the gun to cover him; who can describe our sensations when a lucky day would see him turn head over heels as we fired, and then after running twenty yards further, lay himself down to die! And when we saw a flock of field-fares settle down to feed, and a careful stalk rewarded us with a brace, what words can express our delight! For they were marvellously cunning birds, those field-fares, and were not easy to get the better of, except when the snow had been a long time on the ground, and so made them tamer. But my greatest triumph was when, once or twice, on emptying my pockets of their miscellaneous contents, I would, with an air of great pride, produce a veritable partridge. At such times my father would pretend to scold me, smiling though, all the while, and call me a regular young poacher.

Our head-groom, by name Tom, was our great ally on all occasions where anything like sport was in the wind. A rare fellow was Tom, and a handy. He could do anything almost, at least so it seemed to our young ideas. We boys were all great favourites of his, and he was equally so with us. Poor fellow! drink was his ruin ultimately, but in those days he was as sober a man as need be. Often, on the eve of a hunt, used we to slip out, late in the evening, into the saddle-room, his sanctum, and there sitting over the saddle-room fire, smoke a pipe on the sly, and chat about the morrow's sport, and see that our saddles, bridles, &c. were all in good trim for the great occasion.

Then the cats, what fun we used to have with them, too, sure! Boys and cats have a natural antipathy, and in our case it came out very strong indeed. We had several dogs of various breeds, and every one was regularly entered to cats at a tender age, even as we ourselves were. We were the pests of the village with our cat-hunts, and many were the complaints against our going from one house and into another! we cared but little where we went to, so long as there was a worry to finish with. How the old goodies used to turn out of their houses and hold up their hands in astonishment, as we dashed recklessly through their little gardens, in eager pursuit, making the whole place resound with our merry shouts!

I must have been very young when I first tried my hand at fishing, but I remember it well. One summer's evening, having manufactured a rod and line of very primitive workmanship, and got Tom, the omniscient, to show me how to put a worm on to a hook, I went down to a small stream which ran at the bottom of the garden and commenced operations. After the exercise of an immense deed of patience, and no skill at all, I actually succeeded in landing a fish, one of the very smallest description, and well do I remember trying to keep him alive, and my grief when I failed in doing so. My first attempt at fly-fishing, too, was a very mild one. I had heard vaguely of fly-fishing, but had not the remotest conception of how it was to be accomplished, and here Tom was unable to assist me. The only plan which I could hit upon was to catch three or four large blue-bottles, and impale them all on the hook in a row, thus using them as my bait in float-fishing, but I cannot say that I found this plan eminently successful; indeed I soon abandoned it in favour of my old friend, the worm.

But I never took very much to fishing. It is true that on a calm summer's evening, I loved to sit in some quiet spot full of beauty, far away in the green meadows, rod in hand, watching the ripple on the water, as my float danced up and down in the sun-light, and the bright May-flies darted to and fro. How quiet everything is at such a time. The deep blue of the clear sky, and the vivid green of the meadows, how well they harmonize together, and how wonderfully are they both in keeping with the universal stillness! Then the cattle, how they stand about in groups, lazily flapping off the flies, and apparently each wrapped in the deepest meditations. But my aspirations after the gentle craft never led me further than this, and to this day I am ignorant of the mysteries of fly-fishing.

Then the paper-hunts! Did you ever join in a paper-hunt, Abel? At least I suppose you know what they are. They were great fun, though, in those days. It was a point of honour with

us always to follow in the exact track of the paper, no matter where it went, and it sometimes led us over awfully stiff places, and many were the spills in consequence. I used rather to like being fox, and used generally, by doubling backwards and forwards, to manage so that when the bag was empty I could get a hiding-place, whence I could see a good part of the run. Rugby, though, was the great place for paper-hunts, and there must be many men now in India who will remember the time when Forbes and Mather, those two inimitable runners, used to lead a train of two hundred or more of us on a wild-goose chase for miles across country, to the disgust of the farmers, through whose fences we used to crash, with a disregard of consequences that was perfectly sublime.

Sometimes we used to vary this amusement at home, by the fox taking with him an old rabbit-skin, well saturated with aniseed, and dragging it along the ground, attached to a long string, and then we would follow with the dogs. This was capital fun, as we had some dogs who would give tongue, and, at one time, a couple of fox-hound pups, who afforded us rare sport. There was one dog, I remember particularly as a great favourite. He was a very handsome large spaniel. Poor old Dash! I was so fond of him that often, as a boy, I used to creep into his kennel, and lie there with him, utterly unmindful of the fleas, although they were particularly numerous and desperately savage.

But after all, the fox-hunting was *the* thing. It is, and I think it always will be, the glory of old England, *the* national sport, *par excellence*. In no other country does it flourish. I have always thought that the various attempts to introduce fox-hunting into this country have been wretched failures, which only serve to remind one of the glory of departed days. In India, Pig-sticking, or hog-hunting, as some people contend it should be called, though I confess I like the old name, naturally takes the place of fox-hunting, and a glorious substitute it is. But fox-hunting should not be attempted in my opinion, or jackal-hunting either. I have a great notion of the "fitness of things," like old Square, and I can't help thinking that fox-hunting is unsuited to India. Long may it flourish, however, in the old country! We were all entered very early to hounds. My father was a man of judgment in that respect, and being an old fox-hunter himself, he liked to see his sons follow his example. We had a wonderful old Shetland pony, of fabulous age, by name Magnus Troil, and on him we all learned to ride in succession. As each in turn reached the proper age, he was promoted to the dignity of the pony. By the bye, there *was* a rise in life, even before that, now that I come to think of it. I remember a certain venerable

old donkey, long since in the grave, who used to carry pannet-loads of us, with one sitting in the middle, or the pack-saddle. But this could hardly be called "learning to ride." But on Magnus Troil we each successively made our "debut" in the field, as soon as ever it was thought that we could ride well enough to allow of it; at first under the superintendence and guidance of our mentor, Tom, but after two or three days of it, we were left to make our own way, as best we might. Then, as each in turn gradually became too heavy for the pony, or perhaps to make room for another chip of the old block, he was deserted in favour of a couple of chestnut galloways, which were common property amongst us boys. Beside these, there was a beautiful grey mare, and we also, occasionally, got a mount on an old hunter of the governor's, who was generally used as a carriage horse. He was a charming horse to ride, very steady and a beautiful fencer. So that we managed to muster pretty strong sometimes, on a hunting morning.

The grey mare, Lady Jane Grey, was a beautiful creature, but a devil to pull, when she was with hounds. She was more particularly the property of my eldest brother, who as the young Squire, had the privilege of a horse to himself, and a first-rate rider he was, too. I used occasionally, as a boy, to take her out for a ride, but was not allowed at that time to ride her out hunting, as I had'n't strength to hold her. But one day returning from a ride, I heard the cry of the hounds not far off. The meet had been at some distance, but the fox had headed towards a famous cover near where I was riding. Flesh and blood couldn't stand this, and off I went in that direction, and very soon came in sight of them. But I soon found that I had no chance with the mare, when she became excited at the sight of the red coats. Gradually I found her stride lengthen, until it was a complete run-away, and presently at a small check, up I came at I don't know how many miles an hour, past the field, past the huntsman, and finally past the hounds. Vain were my efforts to turn her to one side, *I could not do it*. However, more by good luck than good management, I avoided injuring the hounds, and fortunately for me, there was no "Jack Spraggon" in the field. But the mare took me right away from them before I succeeded in pulling her up. She was utterly unmanageable until they were out of sight and hearing, so I saw no more of them that day, which was perhaps just as well for my neck. Afterwards when I got bigger, I had many a good day with the hounds on that mare, and a nice one she was.

I remember a sad accident happening to one of the chestnuts, poor Merlin, from that foolish practice of jumping horses in cold blood. I think more horses, and riders too, get hurt in that way

than in any other. We had made a fence across the orchard, and were taking all the nags over it, for a little practice and exercise. One of my brothers was on Merlin, and just where he rode at the fence, one time, there happened somehow to be a loose stake lying across on the top, which we had not noticed. In going over the fence, the horse touched one end of the stake with his fore-feet, tipped it up on end, and it entered his body as he came over the fence, and broke short off. He cantered on with the stake trailing behind him. I thought it was merely sticking to his tail, at first, but when they went up to pull it away, the end was found to be bloody. None of us had any idea, at the time, of the extent of the injury, nor did the horse appear to feel it. But when we got him to the stables and examined him, *thirteen inches* of the stake was found lodged in his body. Everything that could be done to save him was tried but without effect, and he died three days afterwards. I have always had a great objection to jumping horses in cold blood after this melancholy accident, as you may well imagine.

How excited we boys used to get always, the day before we were going out hunting. I remember we always used to insist on cleaning our own boots and spurs on these occasions. No body else could possibly do it well enough, or rather, I think, it was a pleasure to do it ourselves. Then, when *the* morning came, how we were up with the lark, to see what kind of a day it was. And we fidgetted every body in our anxiety to be off in good time. Then the early hunting breakfast, and the ride to cover, the meet, the cover-side, the find, the run, all, all how delightful! But these have been described so often and so well, that I will not attempt it over again. Amid such scenes and such training, was it possible, Abel, to become anything but a sportsman? I think not.

And now, Abel, one word more regarding the present prospects of our *Review* and I must pull up, for the present. Your return to India, appears to have infused fresh life and vigour into the Work, and right glad am I to find that it so, for never was there a time when it was so necessary. May your shadow never be less! Your appeal to correspondents has been nobly responded to, and for many years the *Review* has not been able to show two such numbers as those for December and February, I only hope it will last. But let all true sportsmen only stand fast to their own interests, and rally round you, and I'll answer for it, it will very soon be seen that the old sporting spirit is still alive amongst us, even as in days of yore. For myself, I have one or two irons in the fire, one or two trips in contemplation, between, this and the rains. If nothing

occurs to prevent them, and there should be any thing worth telling, you may rely on hearing from me again, before long.

P. S. By the bye, in what a hideous costume have you arranged the *New Series*—plain yellow, without ornaments! We ought to have a sporting design on the cover decidedly. Why did you not stick to the old plate; it was a very good one, and certainly much better than none.

The old Plate was completely worn out, and no great wonder seeing that it had supplied some 17,600 impressions! We had a new sporting cover for No. 1 of our *New Series*, but it failed on the stone. We have another for this number, and contemplate a new one for each number. Our Artistic friends are first-rate, but we can promise nothing with Calcutta workmen. A. E.

## THE GALLINACEOUS BIRDS OF INDIA.

BY ZOOPHILUS.

THE object of this paper is to enumerate the gallinaceous or wild poultry birds of India and the neighbouring countries, where Indian sportsmen are likely to penetrate. Some, perhaps, would prefer calling them the *game-birds*: but this term is vague in the last degree; and should include the Bustard, Woodcock and Snipes, the *Kulung* or 'Coolen' Crane, and even the Bittern (a bird of thorough "game-feather"), according to the ideas of many; while some would reject from the list our common Grey Partridge!\* I therefore prefer a designation about which there can be no misconception. Next, with regard to classification, I confess myself too dull to comprehend such primary groups or divisions as the *Phasianidæ* and *Tetraonidæ* of authors; the very types of which (*ex. gr.* PHASIANUS COLCHICUS and TETRAO TETRIX, the British Pheasant and Black Grouse,) are so nearly related by affinity, that they occasionally breed together in the wild state, producing hybrids such as are figured by Yarrell and others. Again, the so-called *Tetraonidæ* resolve into Grouse, which are polygamous, the males exceeding the females in size and beauty of plumage, as in Pheasants, Ruffs, and other polygamous birds,—and Ptarmigan, which are monogamous, with the sexes similar or very nearly so, and which live in coveys, like Partridges, of which they might even be considered a sub-group.

\* *Vide B. S. M.* x, 29 (1837.)

\* As for the whole gallinaceous order of birds, in all countries, I recognise as one distinct natural family the *CRACIDÆ*, or Curassows and Guans of S. America. These approximate the Pigeons in the structure of the skeleton, and have a very different form of breast-bone from what we see in all ordinary poultry: the crest of the sternum is fully twice as deep; and the inner of the two lateral posterior emarginations of this bone, so excessively deep in common poultry, is reduced about two-thirds; the notch in question reaching as far forward as the articulation of the ribs in common poultry, and only half so far in the *CRACIDÆ*. The hind-toe of the latter is also much more developed, and is articulated on the same plane as the other toes, much as in the Pigeons; instead of being small and raised a little upon the shank, as in common poultry. The tail consists of only fourteen feathers, as in many of the Pigeon tribe: the plumage too being short over the rump; and the accessory plumelet to the body-feathers (of which more presently) being reduced to a mere downy tuft. In their habits these birds are highly arboreal, true foresters: the Curassows are gregarious; while the Guans go in pairs: and they mostly nestle upon trees, producing few eggs, often only two; the young perching from the first, and reared in captivity they evince a dislike to go under a hen. They are tameable, becoming familiar in the extreme; but scarcely domesticable.

\* Another most distinct natural family exists in the *MEGAPODIDÆ*, which belong to Australia, N. Guinea, N. Ireland, and several of the islands (and especially the islets) of the great oriental archipelago, with one species even in the Nicobars: but they more especially belong to the Papuan province of the grand Australian region.\* All have particularly strong feet, with huge coarse lengthened claws,—the hind-toe large, and placed on the same level with the rest. The breast-bone differs little from that of the *CRACIDÆ*. The plumage over the rump is short (and in some quite downy); but the accessory or supplementary plumelet to the body-feathers is tolerably developed; and the tail (when it exists) is composed of eighteen feathers, as in common poultry. The various genera of this most extraordinary family produce eggs of enormous size and of an elongated shape, with very thin shell; which are never incubated, but are hatched either by solar heat or that generated by the fermentation of vegetable materials, according to the genus: the parent-birds accumulating huge mounds of sand, or various rubbish (collected from a considerable distance around), in

\* Strange, that a Papuan race of human savages should still inhabit the Andaman islands, in a line with the Nicobars and Sumatra in the Bay of Bengal.

which the eggs are deposited upright, or 'end-uppermost,' at a regular depth and distance apart from each other; and the young, when they issue forth, are unusually advanced and require no parental care. The three species which inhabit Australia are respectively known as the 'Native' or 'Brush-Turkey', the 'Native Pheasant,' and the 'Jungle-fowl'\*; and the first of these is the 'New Holland Vulture' of Latham and Swainson! Why the structure of a single feather should have told them better; to say nought of the *eighteen* amply developed tail-feathers! Although the *MEGALOPIDUS NICOBARIENSIS* is not bigger than a genuine Jungle-hen, its eggs are larger than those of a Pea-hen: and the habits would appear to resemble quite those of the *M. TUMULUS* of N. Australia, as described by Mr. Gould. It is a highly interesting and very note-worthy fact, that the 'Brush-Turkey' has lately bred in the London zoological garden; where several young were doing well, when last I heard of them. Whether this bird and the 'Native Pheasant,' and also any of the *CRACIDÆ*, ever spread the tail (Turkey-fashion), I am unaware.

A third distinct natural family exists in the *SYRRHAPTIDÆ*; or Gangas, 'Sand-grouse,' or 'Rock Pigeons' of Indian sportsmen. These are birds of extraordinary power of flight; with long and pointed wings, having the first primary longest, or the first and second are equal. The keel of the breast-bone is enormously developed,\* and its inner posterior emargination absolutely null, or represented by merely a small oval hole, as in the Pigeons; the second or outer emargination being of the usual depth; and the sternum anterior to the two oval holes (when they exist) contracting remarkably, and being throughout much narrower than in the Pigeon tribe. The "merry-thought" bone (or united clavicles) is singularly short, forming a wide arch, and not possessing the vertically compressed medial appendage found in other poultry-birds.† The alimentary organs are thoroughly gallinaceous, and make no approach in structure to those of the Pigeons. The legs are short, and more or less clad with minute feathers; the toes very short, the hind minute or even wanting, and when present raised high upon the shank. The colouring of the plumage recalls to mind the Bustard group. The tail consists of sixteen feathers; the medial of which are generally pointed, with often attenuated tips more or less pro-

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\* "Jungle-fowl", forsooth! About as like a Jungle-fowl as an apple to an onion! The old comparison of chalk and cheese has lost its force, since Punch made the notable discovery, that cheese is made from milk, and (London) milk from chalk! Wherein, after all, consists the essential difference, therefore?

† In the Crested Guinea-fowl (*NUMIDA CRISTATA*), this appendage forms a little bony cup, in which the windpipe takes a curious turn.



longed; in *SYRRHAPTES PARADOXUS* the wing-tips also are similarly elongated. The feathers are not lengthened over the rump; and the supplementary plumelet to the body-feathers, when it exists at all, is reduced to a minute downy tuft. These birds lay but few eggs, from two to four only, which are much mottled; and the young (I believe) run from the first, though the contrary has been asserted. "The *SYRRHAPTIDÆ* are peculiar to the Old World; and are chiefly African: but one genus belongs exclusively to middle Asia."

In the remaining poultry-birds, the plumage is long and dense over the rump; and the supplementary plumelet to the body-feathers is developed into a considerable downy plume,—the like of which is seen only in the group of Trogons (a family of Insesorial birds), which have likewise the rump-feathers similarly lengthened—a development which attains its maximum in the train (not tail) of the Peacocks, and also in the males of one especially of the group of beautiful American Trogons, which has been denominated *CALURUS* (i. e. the famous *Quezal* or *Quezalt*, the sacred bird of the ancient Mexicans, which none might wear—Bird-of-Paradise fashion—save the monarch).\* The accessory plumelet attains its maximum in the Cassowary and Emeu; wherein twin feathers, almost precisely similar, appear attached to the same quill: but in the Ostrich and South American Nandous (*RHÆA*, two species,) there is not even a trace of the second plumelet; neither is there in the curious New Zealand genus *APTERYX*.

Among the poultry-birds thus characterised, there are two well-marked natural families. One comprehends all the ordinary poultry, and may be styled *PAVONIDÆ*; and the other consists of the *TINAMIDÆ*. The largest and most remarkable forms of the latter inhabit S. America; but the Old World (with Australia) has numerous representatives of it in the diminutive three-toed or 'Button† Quails' of Indian sportsmen. In the *TINAMIDÆ*, the inner posterior emargination of the breast-bone is deep; but the outer is wanting, or, rather, the outermost lateral projection of bone disappears altogether; the

\* Another very remarkable peculiarity of the Trogon group was first noticed by myself many years ago. In all other *yoke-footed* birds, which have two toes before and two behind (as Parrots, Woodpeckers, Cuckoos, &c.), it is the ordinary outer front-toe that is reversed; whereas in the Trogons, it is the ordinary inner front-toe. Now, in all birds, the regular hind-toe consists of one bone only, besides the little one that bears the nail; the inner front-toe being composed of two such bones, the next or middle-toe of three, and the outermost of four (besides the ungual). In the clinging Swifts *only* (as distinguished from the perching Swifts, *MACROPTERYX*), all four toes resemble thus an ordinary hind-toe.

† A corruption probably of the Hindustani word 'Buttair,' applied to Quails in general.

"merry-thought", also, is remarkably long and compressed, its bony appendage reaching to the front of the sternal crest. Hind-toe minute or wanting; the latter in all of the Old World representatives of the group, and in the American genus *TINAMOTIS*; but present in the Australian genus *PELDIONOMUS*, and also in the American genera *TINAMUS*, *NOTHURA*, and *RYNCHOTUS*: tail very slight or wanting altogether. The birds of this family are very distinct in character from all other poultry. The species of *TURNIX* resemble those of *PTEROOLES* in having the flesh of the breast of two colours, *i. e.* the outer pectoral muscle is dark; but in the S. American Tinamous the flesh of the whole breast is white: these also lay numerous eggs, like the *PAVONIDÆ*; while the *TURNICES* produce four only, like the generality of small waders (as Plovers, Snipes, &c.)

There yet remains the immense group of ordinary poultry-birds, which constitute but a single natural family, analogous and systematically equivalent to the four preceding families; all five being severally founded on intelligible structural distinctions. There is great uniformity in the shape of the breast-bone and its appurtenances among the *PAVONIDÆ*; and it is only in this family that we find the *tarsus* or shank spurred, more or less so;\* but I shall not go further into details. It may be remarked, however, that the eggs in this family are always numerous, and are placed on the ground, in a slight nest of rude construction. I know of no form of poultry-bird which may not be unhesitatingly referred to one of these five natural families. There are some curious little birds upon the Andes (genera *ATTAGIS* and *THINOCORUS*) which considerably approximate the *SYRRHAPTIDÆ* in appearance and habit; but these are modified *Grallæ*, like the Old World Pratincoles (*GLAREOLA*); as is also the Sheathbill (*CHIONIS*), which is nearly affined in its anatomy to the Oyster-catchers (*HÆMATOPUS*), as well† as to the preceding. Even in these long-winged genera, the mode of flight at once indicates the Order to which they naturally appertain. So likewise with the Cocks-of-the-rock (*RUPICOLA*, 2 species,†) of Guiana and Bolivia or high Peru: these belong to the Insessorial or Passerine order; as does also the Australian genus *MENURA*, the 'Lyre-tailed Pheasants' as they are sometimes called; as shown in either case by the entire anatomy. The 'Crow-pheasants' (*CENTROPUS*), as we call them here, need scarcely be alluded to: but I have read of "good

\* I find that there is one known exception,‡ in the *ALEGASTES MELLAGRIDES* of Temminck (the *habitat* of which is unknown\* to me). It is described as "a lesser *TALLEGALLA*, spurred," by H. H. the Prince of Canino, in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' for 1849, p. 145.

† The *RUPICOLÆ* are gigantic 'Manakins': a name which, albeit etymologically synonymous with 'Monkey' (*i. e.* *Homunculus*), has come to be attached to a group of birds.

Pheasant-shooting" in Australia, that actually referred to the 'Crow-pheasant' of that country (which is even designated *C. PHASIANUS*); a bird, too, of tolerably 'game plumage,' which ours is not; and there is "a touch of the game feather" in a Starling-like bird of North America (the *STURNELLA LUDOVICIANA*), which accordingly is there sometimes denominated 'Quail'! True, it is somewhat round-winged, and much of a ground-bird, which rises with a considerable *whirr*; but there is nothing *gallinaceous* about its anatomy, which conforms entirely to the ordinary *Passerine* type. A more dubious bird, as regards its affinities, is the Hocco (*OPISTHOCOMUS*) of Guiana, which seems not only to be *sui generis*, but *sui ordinis*! Without some knowledge of its anatomy, however, its place in the system is scarcely determinable; and some naturalists even approximate it to the *MUSOPHAGIDÆ*, or Touracos, while others subordinate it to the *CRACIDÆ*! The same territory contains other types of birds almost as peculiar, as especially *DICHOLOPHUS* and *PSOPHIA*.

Following, then, the *Order* of Pigeons, that of Poultry should range thus, according to my ideas at least. Families *CRA-CIDÆ*, *MEGAPODIIDÆ*, *SYRRHAPTIDÆ*, *PAVONIDÆ*, and *TINAMIDÆ*. The *Cursores* next follow, with first the Cassowary and Emeu, which lean more to the *Rasores*; and then the Ostrich and South American Nandous, which lead on to the Bustards at the head of the *Grallatores* or waders. Certain extinct gigantic birds of New Zealand would seem to have been intermediate. I now proceed to treat of the genera and species, and more especially those of India and the neighbouring countries.

Of the *MEGAPODIIDÆ*, we have nothing nearer than the *MEGAPODIUS* of the Nicobar islands, already referred to. This bird is described in the 'Journal of the Asiatic Society,' vol. xv, pp. 521, 872. The Andaman islands have been much less explored than the Nicobars, and may also prove to possess one or more representatives of this very singular family.

The *SYRRHAPTIDÆ* fall into two genera only.

1. *SYRRHAPTES*: having the shank and also the toes feathered, and no hind-toe. Sexes alike in plumage. One species (*S. PARADOXUS*) inhabits the sandy deserts of middle Asia; and a second and finer one (*S. TIBETANUS*) has been discovered of late years in Ladák. The latter is the bird described in vol. vi, p. 119, of this 'Review;' and two friends have favored me with notices of its habits. It has hitherto been met with only in certain localities on the plains near lakes and rivers, in the provinces of Rukshu, Hanli, and Rudok. According to my good friend Lt. Speke (46th B. N. I.), "it is found only on the plains of Rukshu, during morning and evening, disappearing

while the sun is up. Both sexes are alike, and give notice from a long distance of their approach by a loud cry, representing the sound *yāk, yāk, yāk*, (or *yark*,) repeated at intervals of 4 to 5 seconds during their whole flight. On the wing they are extremely rapid; and when on the ground they are easily approached, but are most difficult to discern in consequence of their resemblance in colour. I once saw nine or ten together, but usually found them from one to five; and I have got within ten paces of them by walking round and round them, commencing with a large circle and gradually drawing nearer.\* It is probable that more species remain to be discovered in the vast deserts of middle Asia. "A slow and, as it were, painful manner of walking," remarked by Mons. Delanoue of the northern species, was likewise observed by Capt. W. Hay in that of Tibet.

2. *PTEROCLES*: with a minute hind-toe; the front only of the shank feathered, and the toes bare: sexes dissimilar in plumage. At least fifteen species are known; all of which are more or less African, with the exception of *PT. FASCIATUS* of India, which differs very little from *PT. QUADRICINCTUS* of Kordofan and Senegal.† One (*PT. PERSONATUS*) has only been met with in Madagascar. At least four occur in India, which are as follow:—*PT. ARENARIUS*; the large 'Rock Pigeon' or 'Sand Grouse' of Indian sportsmen. This bird inhabits Senegal, Barbary, Egypt, and occurs also in the southern countries of Europe; it is common in parts of W. Asia, and abounds in some districts of the N. W. of India (*vide* this 'Review' xvii, 50, xviii, 110), but in this country is seldom met with below Alláhábád to the eastward, though on the western side it occurs so low as in Khándeish, if not even further south. A writer in the 'Bengal Sporting Magazine' remarks that, at Nussirábád, "both the Large and Pin-tailed 'Grouse' are plentiful; the former, however, only stay with us during the cold season, and commence their flight northward when the hot weather sets in: the 'Painted Grouse' coming in with the rains." In Bun-

\* This is a mode of approach practised in many parts of the world, and in India chiefly with our great Bustard (*EUPODOTIS EDWARDSII*), and the so-called large 'Sand Grouse' or 'Rock Pigeon' (*PTEROCLES ARENARIUS*); which are thus ridden at till within the range of a hasty long shot: the 'Houbara' or Ruffed Bustard of the N. W. (*HOUBARA MACQUEENII*) also suffers itself to be gradually thus neared on foot. Of the *NOTHURA MAJOR*, one of the species of *TINAMIDÆ* which pass for 'Partridges' on the northern shores of the Plata, Mr. Darwin writes:—"It appears a very silly bird: a man on horseback, by riding round and round in a circle, or rather in a spire, so as to approach closer each time, may knock on the head almost as many as he pleases. In Hearne's 'Travels in N. America,' (p. 383), it is stated that the Northern Indians shoot the Varying Hare, which will not bear to be approached in a straight line, in an analogous manner, by walking round it in a spire. The middle of the day is the best time, when the shadow of the hunter is not very long."

† *Vide* Strickland, in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1850, p. 220

delkund, remarks another writer, "the small kind of 'Sand Grouse' are very common; but the large I have only seen on the banks of the Jumna, three marches off." In Arabia, Colonel Chesney styles this the "*Cyrus-bird*, less than a Partridge, in flocks of millions (*PTEROCLES ARENARIUS*)";\* and he does not appear to confound it with the *PT. ALCHATA*: and Wilkinson seems to intend it by the name *Pt. melanogaster* in Egypt, calling it "the *Gutta*; which name has been given it in Arabia from the noise it makes when alarmed and flying."† It is called *Tuturuk* in Pushtu, from its cry; and *Bovra-kurra* or 'Black-breast' (*melanogaster* apud Wilkinson), which does not apply to the next.—*PT. ALCHATA* ('*el kâtta*', v. *setarius* of Temminck); inhabits Barbary and the South of Europe, especially Spain, Sicily, and the Levantine countries; swarming in countless hosts in Palestine (*vide* 'Review,' September 1854, p. 153 of 'Selections'); and extending eastward into Afghánistán and the N. W. of India. There can be little doubt that this species (rather than the *COTURNIX*) is the true 'Quail' of the Israelites, of our English version; as was long ago shown by Hasselquist. Even recently, Colonel Chesney denominates it "*a kind of Quail* nearly as large as a Pigeon," found in myriads in Persia; and again "*a kind of Quail* about the size of a small Pigeon, the *Kâta* of the Arabs, which, at times, literally darkens the air by its numbers." Again, he mentions "flocks of *a kind of Pigeon Quail* called *Kâtta*," in Syria: and once more, "the *Kât*, a sort of Pigeon, covering the plain in thousands."§ The name *Kât* or *Kâtta* is, however, generic; and modified into *Gutta*, is applied by Wilkinson to the preceding species. Well, Abel East, what name do you suppose that our sportsmen in the N. W. have given to this most particularly gregarious bird? They call it the '*Solitary Rock Pigeon*'! "Why it is called so," remarks one of your correspondents, "I know not, for I hardly ever saw it, except in flocks of, from ten to seventy birds. My name for it would be the Painted Rock" ('Review,' xviii, 110.) That name, however, has long been pre-bestowed on your correspondent's fourth species, which is found (as he says) "*invariably in pairs*." Term it therefore, the '*White-bellied*' or the '*Thick-billed Rock*,' if you will; for these names are distinctive: but why continue to call them either '*Pigeons*' or '*Grouse*,' since they are neither one nor the other? Or '*Quails*,' as Chesney designates them? The group should have a proper name of its own; and '*Ganga*' has long been used in that sense, though whence derived I know not.

\* 'Journal of Euphrates Expedition', I, 731.

† 'Domestic Manners of the Ancient Egyptians', III, 51.

‡ In the enumeration of four species there given, for *ALCHATA* No. 2, read *ARENARIUS*; and *guttatus* is the female of *SENEGALLUS*, *ut supra*.

§ 'Journal of Euphrates Expedition', I., 82, 443, 527, 588.

As your correspondent J. J. observes, the *PT. ALCHATA* is "exceedingly beautifully marked; and the bill is very different from that of the others."\* It is much thicker. In size this bird is intermediate to the large Black-bellied and common Pin-tailed species, with tail as in the latter; and either sex is at once known by the pure white belly: the male has beautiful maroon colouring, set off with vivid white and black, on the fore-part of the wings,—a second narrow black bar on the upper-part of its pale chesnut-brown breast, above which the colour is yellower,—a black throat, &c.: upper-parts of female very like those of the next; but the superior size, much stouter bill, white belly, and other conspicuous differences readily distinguish it.—*PT. EXUSTUS* (*senegalensis* of Lichtenstein); the common 'Whistling', 'Pin-tailed', or 'Singed Grouse', or 'Small Rock-pigeon' of Indian sportsmen, inhabits Senegal, Egypt, Arabia, and the greater part of India in suitable localities; being much commoner and more extensively diffused in this country than the two preceding species. All three are highly gregarious, and frequent bare open plains and newly ploughed lands; the *PT. ALCHATA*, perhaps, more affecting rocky places.†—*PT. FASCIATUS* the 'Painted Grouse' of our sportsmen. This beautiful species would seem to be peculiar to India, but is likely to occur also in Arabia; and it greatly resembles *PT. QUADRICINCTUS* of middle and West Africa, with which it has been confounded: it is also nearly affined in structure and colouring (but not in habit) to *PT. LICHTENSTEINI* of Nubia and Arabia. The latter is a larger bird, prettily barred on the neck and fore-part of the wings (which *PT. FASCIATUS* is not); and it is gregarious like the others: whereas our

\* J. J. also notices a small Bustard in the Peshawur valley, quite different from the Likh, and which I very strongly suspect will prove to be the European 'Little Bustard' (*OTIS TETRAX*, vel *TETRAX CAMPESTRIS*), figured by Yarrell and others. This bird abounds in Mesopotamia.—Since this note was in type, I have received further information, highly (if not completely) confirmatory of the opinion that the *TETRAX CAMPESTRIS* is the bird referred to: and I have a further notice of a large Bustard seen near Kohát, which I cite as I find. "It was like an immense *Oubara*. The Hawks would not touch it; and there was no gun out that day, or I would have shot it. I suppose it was the *OTIS TARDA*." If really so, a very unexpected addition to the *Fauna Indica*: but I cannot help feeling sceptical, for the present. Could it not have been the ordinary great Bustard of India, *EUPODOTIS EDWARDSII*?

† J. J. informs me, that he has twice met with the *PT. ALCHATA* in the neighbourhood of Mansi; "but could not get a shot either time. Its call is quite peculiar, something like *kaa* or *kia*, more in fact like the Jackdaw's call at home than any other call of a bird I know." By the way, the true British Jackdaw is common in Kashmir; and the Rook both there and in the Peshawur valley, Afghanistan, &c. A correspondent at Kohát writes word that he has recently obtained there the European Redwing Thrush (*TURDUS ILIACUS*), in considerable flocks; and one example of the true Fieldfare (*T. PILARIS*), now in the Hon'ble E. I. Company's museum in London, was killed near Simla. I hear that the Jackdaw is also in the Peshawur valley.

little 'Painted Grouse' never flocks, but keeps always in pairs, amid low herbage (as indigo and the like), and never resorts to ploughed fields. It is unknown in the Bengal provinces, and seems nowhere to be very common, though extensively diffused over West and South India. (No species of the group has been observed in Lower Bengal, nor in Ceylon, nor in the countries lying eastward of the Bay.)—Pt. *SENEGALLUS* (of which *guttatus* of Lichtenstein is the female). This Arabian species is not unlikely to occur sometimes in the west of India (as Guzerat, Sindh, &c.) The male considerably resembles that of the *EXUSTUS*, but is somewhat larger; and both sexes have the throat and sides of the neck very bright pale orange-buff or fulvous-yellow (far more vivid than the buffy tinge on the throat of Pt. *EXUSTUS*); above and behind this buff, the male has the sides of the head and nape of a pure ash-grey; there is no black bar crossing the breast, as in the *EXUSTUS*; just the middle of the belly is of a sooty-black colour in both sexes; and the wings of the male are differently marked from those of the *EXUSTUS*, and below the coverts are pale instead of blackish: the female is curiously dotted over with dusky-grey upon a light buff (almost cream-coloured) ground, whence the name *guttatus* which has been applied to it. This bird is common in Egypt and along both sides of the Red Sea: the male may have been confounded ere now, in this country, with that of the *EXUSTUS* by cursory observers; but the female could hardly have been so overlooked, even by the most superficial of sportsmen who take any notice at all of what they shoot. Not improbably this notice will lead to the recognition of Pt. *SENEGALLUS*, as a bird of rare and occasional occurrence in the western parts of India.\*

(To be continued.)

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\* Since writing the above, a friend, to whom I have pointed out the differences between Pt. *EXUSTUS* and Pt. *SENEGALLUS*, by showing him skins of both sexes of each, assures me that he feels quite confident that he had repeatedly shot both species in Sindh; and moreover is even under the impression that Pt. *SENEGALLUS* is there the commoner of the two!

A very curious bird was obtained by the late Sir Alexander Burnes in Afghanistan, and is figured in one of the drawings prepared under his superintendence, and now with the Asiatic Society. It is evidently a true Pigeon, in the guise of a Ganga or *PTEROCLES*, and has been provisionally named *PSAMMENAS BURNESII*. The legs are bare, and of a pink colour; with the

like that of an ordinary Pigeon, and rather slender, of a dusky colour. Eyes crimson. The hue of the body pale buff (the desert-colour), with darker margins to the feathers of the mantle and wings; neck, breast, and under-parts plain, the breast rufescent, and the belly and lower tail-coverts whitish: the outer tail-feathers would appear to have black tips. This drawing remains to be verified; and the bird is likely to occur in the deserts of W. India.

## THE INDIAN CRICKETER.

BY FIELDSMAN.

*Air—Jeannette and Jeannot.*

HE has left behind him far, the fair islands of the West,  
 But still the sports of boyhood are well cherished in his breast,  
 And still upon the field, defiant of the clime,  
 The cricketer true-hearted comes, and ever up to time!  
 Let the poor weak heart complain and sweat this tropic land,  
 Has robbed him of his pristine pluck, and palsied his right hand,  
 He gives the lie to all such prate, and shows the stalwart frame,  
 The still unshaken nerve of youth, the spirit and the flame!

## 2.

And as erst upon those fields where refreshing breezes brace,  
 Still is his the undimmed eye, and his the ruddy face,  
 For mindful of his well-loved game, with temperance and in hope,  
 With the furnace-breath of India he right manfully doth cope!  
 In his Bungalow preterniceless, well-ordered, neat and clean,  
 His fav'rite bat, a weapon good, against the wall is seen,  
 And thro' the drear hot season he regards it with such pride,  
 As the soldier might his trusty blade, or lover his young Bride,

## 3.

'Tis a talisman to cheer,' tis a beacon to his heart,  
 Reminding of the many days it proudly played its part:  
 For more refreshing far than the drunkard's feverish draught,  
 Is the sight of that good willow bat, to brothers of the craft:  
 And when the season comes, the season for the fray,  
 While eager hopes all throbbingly around his pulses play,  
 With what a pride he takes it down, and bears it to the field,  
 Far reaching, sure and swift to smite, at once his sword and shield,

## 4.

How deftly he the good balls stops, how swiftly hits the bad,  
 Like lightning from the thunder-cloud in its wild freedom glad!  
 To "off" or "on," to "leg," or finely "forward" still,  
 Oh rapid be the Fieldsmán's foot, be true the Bowler's skill!  
 The terror of the "Outs" is he, his own side's Tower of Pride,  
 Still bold and sure, and brave of heart, whatever chance betide:  
 He never bates one jot of Hope, he knows no doleful dumps,  
 But manfully, unto the end, he guards the precious stumps!



## 5.

Oh trusty, and oh noble heart ! oh type of that fair fame,  
 That shows throughout the war of Life as thro' the well-fought game,  
 The temp'rate triumph, hope serene, and pluck that carries through,  
 The prosperous or the adverse fate, to the last effort true !  
 When Father Time shall draw the stumps, and Life's long game  
 be o'er,  
 With no mean blush 'upon his brow, need he peruse the score,  
 For goodly deeds, and many too, shall brighten o'er the page,  
 The record of a well-spent life, from boyhood to old age !

## SPORT BETWEEN BERHAMPORE AND DINAGEPORE.

BY MINIE.

DEAR MR. EAST,—According to promise I send you an account of the sport to be had at the different marches between Berhampore and Dinagepore.

The first march in which there is any sport, though the 3rd in reality, is Bagatchi ; the cover, which consists of long grass, is cut into patches about March, where the pigs may be found easily, also the hog deer : these latter afford very pretty sport with greyhounds. Blacks, quail and snipe are also found, together with hares and foxes : I believe that tigers are also occasionally shot, but never saw any myself. Good riding-ground.

2nd march is Segrine : here are to be found peafowl, hares, hog deer, pigs and green pigeons ; the ground over the Paddy flats is good for riding ; the game is found in patches of bush jungle in the midst of Paddy fields ; there is excellent sport to be had between this and the next march, Nizampoor, consisting of leopards, peafowl, spotted deer (or Axis), pigs, quail, green pigeons, blacks and hares.

3rd march is Nizampoor. Here about much the same quantity and quality of game is found as at Segrine. Peafowl, spotted deer and pigs, between this place and Parbuttypoor.

4th march is Parbuttypoor ; a few peafowl, blacks, and pigs : there is no riding-ground ; I never saw such promising jungle and so little in it.

5th march is Tytalayah : good riding-ground in a fine grass plain, lots of pigs, blacks, hares and quail : came upon the body of a cow killed by a tiger, but did not see any myself.

6th march is Nishampoor: here there are some very likely looking ravines, full of scrub jungle; there are also pigs if they can be got out, and the riding-ground is Paddy flats. Some green pigeons to be had.

7th march is Kyrati: here may be had some excellent coursing, with first-rate riding-ground; also leopards, one of which nearly polished me off. I should also think there were pigs.

8th march is Prem Sagur; plenty of pigs and foxes; leopards were also reported by the natives but I did not see any. Capital riding-ground in grass jungle. This is a favourite beat of the sportsman from Dinagepoor, which boasts some bruising riders.

9th march is Dinagepoor: nothing to be done here but to enjoy the hospitality of the residents, which was meted out with no sparing hand.

10th march is Mungle-baree; plenty of pigs, grass plains, and heavy jungle are to be beat by elephants; good riding-ground, an occasional tiger is also, I believe, found, and peafowl.

11th march is Kalahatti: heavy jungle in the midst of Paddy flats; lots of pigs; elephants indispensable. Also a few snipe.

13th—Not a “darned” thing, but jackalls and wild fowl.

14th Rungpoor: here the hospitalities were again renewed by the residents, with the same success as at Dinagepoor. Coming back again we struck off at Bagatchi and marched in the direction of Bolio: the ground between Bagatchi and Kumapoor swarms with game,—hog, deer, blacks, hares, quail, wild fowl, grass jungle; some very Tigerish-looking places also. Between Kumarpoor and Bolio hog deer, snipe, wild-fowl, hares. After Kumarpoor you come to Bolio, here an equally hospitable reception awaited us. From Bolio you cross the Ganges; and the next march is Akerrygunge; this place I have before described. From Akerrygunge to Tytalayah; here is some excellent coursing, also pigs, with good ground. From Tytalayah to Berrhampoor again.

I observed on this trip that though large game was pretty numerous, there was a woeful scarcity of birds, from, I imagine, the want of cultivation.

## THE BUSTARD IN HURRIANAH.

By. J. J.

THIS bird is plentiful in this part of the country; and as, in the books I have by me, it is not very correctly described, I mean to devote a few lines to its Natural History.

But, it must be understood, that it is more as a sportsman than as an ornithologist, that this bird has interested me. The books I have by me to refer to are, first, Cuvier's 'Animal Kingdom' translated; next, the last edition of Blaine's Encyclopædia of Rural Sports; and thirdly, a sort of Dictionary of Field Sports. These are all the books on the subject which I can lay my hands on, in this part of the world. Each of them has a print of the Bustard; and not one of these prints is, in my opinion, at all like the Bustard of this country.

It is, I suppose, the OTIS TARDA of books; in some called the Great, in others the Greater Bustard.

If the print in Cuvier is a good likeness of the European great Bustard, it is not so of the Indian. In the first place, there is a great deal too much white about the bird; the neck is too short, and the tail is much too pointed. Besides, the Indian Bustard has no tufts on the neck. The print in Blaine, again, looks as if the artist had had a cock Turkey for a lay figure, and bears very little resemblance to a Bustard except the name. The feet in this print, in particular, are much too large. As for that in the Dictionary, it is below contempt, and must have been executed in the year one of wood-engraving; having, amongst other enormities, the feet apparently half webbed.\*

Having said so much of other descriptions, now for my own.

The great Bustard is a tall bird; the male, when standing erect, being over 3 feet high. The female is much smaller. The beak is somewhat long and flat, and the opening into the throat large. The top of the head is black, with the feathers (in a male bird in good plumage) towards the back of the head so long as almost to look like a crest; and if you go near wounded birds, they erect

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\* The Indian Great Bustard (*EUPODOTIS EDWARDSII*) is a widely different species from that of Europe, and belongs even to a different genus or subgenus of the same family, containing species proper to India, Africa, and Australia. The European is a heavier and much more gallinaceous-looking bird, with a considerably thicker bill.—Z.

them. The colour of these feathers is not always quite black, and the roots are speckled.

From the beak, round the eye and the whole neck, the colour is a French white with ash-grey bars across the feathers. I have seen these bars of so dark a colour as to be almost black; but, at a little distance, the whole neck looks white. Generally, below the beak there is a space almost white. In front the speckled colour continues down to the breast, and ends in a dark black band more or less distinct, being wider in the male. Beyond this, all the belly is white, except towards the vent, where there are generally dark feathers.

From the root of the neck, the whole back down to the tail-point, the colour is brown of the most game appearance; the whole of the feathers being beautifully speckled and barred.

On the shoulders there is generally a black strip mixed with white, but this varies much in different specimens. The tip of the tail also generally shows some white when open.

Many of the soft feathers have a very fine rose-coloured down; but I am not sure whether this may not be on account of their being new.

The large flight-feathers of the wing are dark ash-brown, many having white spots; but this is only seen when the wings are spread out.

A full-sized male Bustard, measured across the wings, outstretched, will be from 7 feet to 7 feet 4 inches from tip to tip; when laid on the back, and measured from tip of beak to nail of centre toe, the measurement will be from 4 feet to 4 feet 4 inches. Probably some may measure more and some less; but I have given the average of about a dozen measured by myself.

As for the relative size of males and females, it is difficult to give more than an approximation. My opinion in former days used to be, that you never saw females weighing more than nine pounds; nor males under 13 or 14. But I have seen, since, a female weighing 10, and one male weighing a very little more than 12; but the hen was very fat, whilst this cock was very thin. If he had been even in fair condition, his weight would have been probably 15 pounds.

The smallest Bustard I have ever seen, weighed only 5½lbs, though it was in good condition. Three others (all hens) shot at the same time weighed 9lbs. each. The largest I have ever seen weighed exactly 23½, and he had been carried a long way, was weighed hours after he was shot, and had also bled largely.

I have heard authentic accounts of Bustard, shot in this district, weighing 25 and 26 pounds; and have also been told of their weighing as much as 28; but I will only be responsible for what I know personally.

I have shot several myself weighing 20 and 21lbs.; and one of the latter weight, if he had been in good condition, would have weighed probably 24 or 25. I will only mention that he must have been a very old bird; for the scales on his legs and feet looked very much battered, and the toe-nails were extremely worn. He was very thin, and the flesh as hard as leather.

It is extraordinary how few Bustard are got when in full plumage. Out of a good number shot by myself, I only remember one male in full feather; and not more than three others have been amongst all those shot by friends, since I came here.

In no case have I ever seen the least approach to the tufts on the neck figured in Cuvier; nor do I think the Bustard of this district ever has them, as I have seen a male shot in the rains, and though a large bird he certainly had no neck-tufts. In many of the males, when dead, I have seen the feathers of the neck so long as to look like a tuft all down the neck; but this has no existence in the living bird.

They generally make their appearance here about October, and leave about the end of February or beginning of March; but their coming and going depends a good deal on the season.

They are, however, sometimes found here during the hot weather and rains, but it is unusual. In Bundelcund, again, I have seen them in the rains repeatedly, during the few months I was there.

During the hot season, they retire to the desert and breed; but I have heard of one instance of their laying in this neighbourhood, many years ago, the hen having been shot by a native shikarie as she was sitting on her nest, in which there were two eggs.

The Bustard is gregarious, and I have known over seventy counted in a flock; but it is constantly found singly, and either male or female alone.

The usual times of feeding are morning and evening; but if the day is cloudy, they will be on the move and picking about most of the day. If, again, the sun is hot, they usually squat about 10 A. M., and remain quiet till 3 or 4 P. M.

They live both on vegetable and animal food. The first consists of the young shoots and buds of the mustard plant, of gram, mote, seeds of grasses, and the berries of the Byea bush. In this neighbourhood also their favorite food is a small gourd called kuchērēē. This is found on sand-hills and in fields, is about the size of—and bears a remarkable resemblance to—a plover's egg. I have often tasted them; they are a sort of sub-acid, rather sweet, and with a great deal of juice. The Bustard stalks about, gives these a dig with his beak, breaks them in two and over they go.

The animal food, that I myself have seen in the crop of the Bustard, consisted of grasshoppers and beetles.

This was in the case of two male Bustard, that a friend and myself watched feeding for more than an hour in grass. The crop of one of these, opened by me, was literally crammed full of large grasshoppers and one very large black beetle. I am sorry now I did not count the number: for the crop was about as large as two pits closed? and it was as full as it could hold.

I have no doubt they also eat worms, snails, &c., when they can get them. As a general rule, Bustards do not drink, but get sufficient moisture from their food. When I say they do not drink, I mean regularly, like Grey Partridges, &c.; yet I know of their having been seen going down regularly, from the desert to the Sutlej, to drink towards evening.

Before I came to this part of the country, I had heard it stated oftener than once, that Bustard could be ridden down on horse-back; because they could not fly any great distance. I have no hesitation whatever in saying, that so far as regards the Bustard of this country, it is nothing but a fiction, to call it by a very mild term.

In many parts of the country here, where Bustard are found, you might ride 20 miles straight on, and without meeting any greater interruption to your course than a sand-hill, yet I will venture to affirm that if you weighed only five stone nothing, and were mounted on the "Flying Dutchman," or any other tip-top racer, you would have just as much chance of riding down a Bustard as I have of being Pope of Rome.

Two peculiarities of the Bustard I will mention, which probably may be thought curious.

The one is, that in flying the Bustard never soars, except when just about to alight on the ground, and the other is, that a Bustard never runs. When about to arise or when going to catch, say a grasshopper, the Bustard takes a few quick steps, but it never runs as a Florikan does. You can therefore always distinguish a Bustard, when flying, by the regular and continuous flap of the wings. If you are watching any large bird or birds, and you see it or them soar when in full flight, you may be quite sure they are not Bustard; for they never do it except at the time mentioned, viz. when about to settle.

As to the statement that the Bustard is incapable of taking long flights, it is simply untrue. I myself have seen Bustard fly several miles; that is, I have put them up, have seen them go in a particular direction, and following them as fast as my camel could go, have found them several miles from where they started. Not once but repeatedly they have gone clean out of sight, without making any attempt to settle; and if a wounded Bustard

once gets fairly to his wings, he will frequently fly beyond all reach of pursuit, dying probably where he falls or settles. But particulars of this kind will be taken notice of, when speaking of the Bustard shooting.

Another peculiarity in the Bustard and also the Florikan, is this, viz. that, even in the cold season, when one would imagine the sun would be pleasant, they will be found (unless it is cloudy) in the shade of a bush or squatted in grass sufficient to afford shade. This, in a bird whose summer residence is in the desert, has always astonished me.

The native name of the Bustard here is *Toogdhur* or *Goorayn*; but not one in fifty natives knows anything about it, and my usual plan in making inquiries of any zemindar was to ask if he ever saw any big birds in his field with long white necks. Probably he would say that they had been feeding in his khet that morning or some days before; that is, if there were any.

A male Bustard walking about is indeed a most noble bird. His walk is very solemn and majestic. He stands very erect and can walk very fast, as you would soon find out if you tried to walk round one on the move, in heavy sand. Their walk is something like that of the Adjutant, only much less jerky; for the Adjutant walks as if on stilts.

If the Bustard is suddenly startled, he frequently gives a sort of explosive call, like 'kock-kock,' very sonorous; and they do the same not unfrequently when fired at and hit. The nearest approach to this sound that I am aware of, in any English bird, is the call of the Raven.

And this, I think, is all I have to say on the Natural History of the Bustard, as it is found in this district.

Probably some of the contributors to the Review in other parts of India, say in Bundelcund, will be able to tell us in what the Bustard in those parts differs. Especially, as it is found in Bundelcund in the rains,—whether it has or has not neck tufts.

The next bird of this kind I will mention is what is called, in Cuvier, the *Otis houbara*.\* It is described very shortly, and there is no print given. In this country it has various names. The first time I saw it was near Moodkee, and no one would give a name to the one I brought into camp; but when the army of the Punjaub was at camp Heglā, one was brought in and was called "The Hurrianah Ruffed Bustard."

\* The OTIS HOUBARA is a species proper to Spain and N. Africa: the Indian is a distinct, though very similar, species, known as the *O. MACQUEENII*: according to modern classification, HOUBARA UNLAULATA and *H. MACQUEENII*.

In Peshawur again it was called the Oberra, its Persian name, I believe; whilst here it is always called the Florikan.

Its native names are equally various. In Peshawur it was generally called *Súáree*, whilst hereabouts it is called *Churrut* or *Telowur*.

Which of the English names is the correct one, I do not know.

It is a much smaller bird than the great Bustard, the hens weighing generally from 2 to 3 pounds, and the cocks from 3 to 5; but this latter weight is rare, whilst I have seen hens weighing less than 2 pounds.

The same remark about imperfect plumage applies to the Florikan. Out of certainly several hundred that I have seen, not one in fifty could be said to be in full feather.

The beak is small for the size of the bird, flattened; and the gullet large.

The top of the head has a crest of black hackle feathers, varying both in shade and size greatly in different specimens. At the back of the head there is a white space, nearly covered by the crest-feathers when they are flat. Round about the eye the feathers are speckled, brown, but lighter than those on the back, and the front part of the neck is lighter still. This colour ends at the root of the neck, towards the breast, in pale blue feathers, long. The belly is white.

The ruff commences a little way down the neck, and from its sides. The root, so to speak, of the ruff, is a black band stretching across the back of the neck about an inch or more from the head. From this, on each side, the hackles of the ruff arise and stretch down the neck to the shoulders. In a dried skin now before me, the part of the ruff on the neck, has the feathers black throughout; with white hackles on the breast, where the ruff ends. In other specimens, the ruff will be composed of hackle feathers, black at the points with bluish-white towards the root. In a tolerable specimen the feathers of the ruff will be about four inches long; but I have seen them I think six, in more than one male bird. In the female the ruff is merely rudimentary, or very small and imperfect.

The whole of the back is of the brown-speckled game colour, but much lighter than in the great Bustard: and the tips of the tail-feathers are white, but this is not seen unless the tail is open.

The rose-coloured down mentioned before, is seen constantly in the Florikan; though it may possibly not be always present.

The large flight-feathers have black tips, and show a great deal of white when the bird is on the wing.

It has, of course, the three toes of the Bustard tribe; and the feet seem small for the size of the bird.



Its habits are very much like those of the Bustard. It feeds morning and evening, and squats during the day; but will often be found basking in the sun towards 3 or 4 o'clock, and if possible on a sandy spot. It eats the young shoots of gram, mote, &c., the berries of the Byes, and I think lives more on grasses than the large Bustard. In this part of the country there is a greenish-coloured grass, called by the natives 'herin chubbur,' which the Florikan is very fond of. This grows on hard dry soil, and is, as may be known by its name, eaten by Deer.

I am not aware of Florikan having ever been seen to drink; and they live frequently in places miles away from water.

It is, like the great Bustard, a cold-weather visitor here; retiring to the desert when the hot weather sets in.

I only know of one instance of its nest being found here. This was done by a friend, who, in shooting Rain Quail, flushed a Florikan, and unfortunately killed it; for on looking about the place whence she got up, her nest was discovered.

They are extremely plentiful here in particular seasons; for I have several times seen more than a hundred in the course of a day's shooting. As a general rule, Florikan when put on the wing do not make long flights; but they can fly long distances.

They do not stand nearly so erect as Bustard; and when seen on the ground at a little distance, and moving, they look like Turkeys, only lighter and smaller.

Unlike the great Bustard, they run with great speed. When sneaking off, they run crouching with their necks stretched straight out before them. Taking advantage of this habit, the native shekaries catch them in nooses: I have seen a native catch five or six in this way whilst I was looking on; but this, properly speaking, is not Natural History.

They run extremely fast, and I have more than once had to give a bird a second shot, simply because I could not catch it on foot, though the tip of its wing was broken.

In flying they show a great deal of white, and their flight is peculiar, as they fly as it were here and there. In fact, in flying they look like Owls more than any game bird.

They are frequently found singly, but in general in flocks of all sorts of numbers: I have myself counted over fifty on the wing at one time.

I think it probable that, in the love-making season, the Florikan struts and plays like the Turkey; I think so not only from the *species of bird*, but from what I have seen in times when Florikan were alarmed by Hawks.

On the first occasion, I was out hawking with a native gentleman in the Euzofzyee country, Peshawur valley, when his Hawk made a dash at some Florikan on the ground. The Hawk missed

his stroke, and when we rode up was seated on the ground with four or five Florikan hopping about him, all having their plumage erect precisely like a Turkey-cock. The Florikan flew when we got close up, and the Hawk was in such a mess from the filth they had covered him with, that his owner immediately took him to a small stream close by and washed him, as he was quite unable to fly. The second case occurred since I came to this part of the country, and this time I watched the Florikan from outside the fence of a gram khet for several minutes. With their feathers all erect, they went hopping all about and over the Hawk; but as the gram was rather high, he was somewhat sheltered, so that all their shots did not take effect.

If you handle a wounded bird incautiously, the probability is you will be made a mess of; and I have suffered more than once personally.

This is about all I can tell you of the two kinds of Bustard found here. Only, nothing has been said about the eating of them.

The first Bustard I ever tasted was in Bundlecund, some ten years ago. It was in the raikas, and therefore could not be kept; so the morning after it was killed the kitmutgar put "a beef-steak" on the table. If beef had been allowed to be killed in that part of the country, then I should decidedly have been of opinion that some veteran Brahminee Bull had been sacrificed to supply the steak we had before us, for it was coarse to a degree. Anxious as we all were to eat fresh beef, I don't think any of us got beyond the second mouthful. Since that time I have eaten lots of Bustard, and of all degrees of goodness. Late in the season, when green food has become plentiful, neither Bustard nor Florikan are generally eatable. But, during the cold weather, when kept sufficiently long, they are excellent eating.

As to how to eat them, you may take your choice: they make good soup (I am talking of Florikan), roast well, and are most excellent boiled; N. B. oyster sauce.

Or you may eat them cold, or in a curry.

In fact, if the bird is good, you can't go far wrong in having him dressed any how.

In a former paper, about the sport in the Peshawur valley, I mentioned having shot a bird of the Bustard tribe, the name of which I did not know.

It was the *Otis tetraz*, or European Little Bustard, I believe; but it is said to be less than half the size of the Great Bustard; whereas, those that I saw and shot could not have weighed more than probably a pound and a half to the best of my recollection. The account says further, that they probably differ from the other

Bustard in so far that they pair, and this I should say was the case; for, in December, there were five or six together, whilst later in the year they were in pairs.

I have never seen or heard of them in this part of the country.

The Leek or Bastard Florikan is plentiful here, in the rains,—but I have no specimen by me; and a description from memory would certainly be imperfect, and probably all wrong: some time hence I may supply the want.

## THEATRES AND THEATRICALS IN INDIA, WITH PLANS AND PROSPECTS FOR CALCUTTA.

BY ABEL EAST.

IN writing the other day about the noble game of CRICKET, we observed that it was essentially a National Sport, that nobody but Englishmen play it, and that wherever an Englishman goes he pitches his stumps. Theatricals are little less a passion, but it is one shared by all civilized people, and indeed, after a fashion, by savages too. The Theatre is among the early recollection of most of us. We recall with perfect vividness *Blue Beard* at Sadler's Wells, when we had seen only three or four summers, and no passages of our life are more prominently before us than the passages to the pit or boxes in the days of O'Neil, and Glover, and Chatterley, and Orger, and M. Tree, and Dowton, Munden, Young, Kean, and Macready. It is not an unamiable trait in men's character that they see, commonly, more talent and genius in the great who have passed away than in those who occupy their places. It is perhaps one of the unobtrusive props upon which fame rests. Whether our statesmen and orators are inferior at the present moment to those of a former generation we need not stay to discuss; it would be out of place too in such pages as these. But clear as the sun at noon-day, undeniable as that two and two make four, is the fact, that the Stage has declined, and that great actors have ceased to be. England does not afford one single theatre upon the boards of which you can see Shakespear, as he was presented a quarter of a century ago. Rarely is it (happily) that he is attempted at all. Charles Kean does Hamlet, and one or two other characters once or twice in a season, and Serle shows a lofty ambition at Sadler's Wells,

and Wallack walks in buskins at Marylebone, but they are but miserable ghosts of a bye-gone time, though immeasurably superior to that flagrant blusterer G. V. Brooke, who attempted to take the town by storm, and who is starring among the diggers in Australia. One looks with great interest on Charles Kean, and would fain believe him the worthy son of Edmund. In all that graces life and makes character respectable, he is as far before his father as he is inferior in genius. He is cold, studied, and correct, without the art to simulate passion, and without the energy to represent it. His Hamlet is said to be his best character, and it ought to be, for the call on his small stock of power is much less exhausting than in Richard, Macbeth, Othello, Lear, &c. &c. But in his Hamlet there is not an original bit from beginning to end, nothing of Kean the second, all of Kean the first, and the conventional Hamlet; his father he can hardly be said to have copied, for he was a boy at Eton when the giant was failing, and never trod the same stage with him but once, when he played Iago to his father's Othello, the last time Edmund ever appeared before the public, to break down in the middle of the third act.

Villain ! be sure you prove my love a whore ;  
Be sure of it ; give me the ocular proof ;

He took him by the throat—

Or by the worth of mine eternal soul—

his head fell on Iago's shoulder; he had played out his part: who heard him then, heard the last of the greatest actor of modern times, whose life was in nothing an "example to imitate," whose vicious and destructive excesses were a "warning to deter."

No one interested in the Stage can return to England without being awfully disappointed. The talent that exists is almost exclusively that of low comedy and farce. Performances of a high character are simply an impossibility, and indeed the "respectable" is not often exceeded and frequently not reached. We remember being present at the St. James' Theatre in November 1854, on the first representation of a piece called "The King's Rival." It is a positive fact that there was only one performer in the company that did not drop his H's. in the most horrible way, and pick them up in the most haudacious manner. This at St. James!

But it is not of Theatres at home, we have to write, but of Theatres and Theatricals in India. And we are brought up with the question, are there any Theatres in India? In Calcutta we have in the Fort what is called the Prince of Wales' Theatre, but it is a barrack-room; in Madras they have a room convertible after a fashion; and in Bombay the *Times* tells us the Theatre has been "sold to meet its liabilities." Some of our

Military Stations have Theatres, but it is very little we hear of them, and we may safely say that Theatrical matters are, generally, "out of joint." The authority first quoted says that the purchaser of the Bombay Theatre is "our distinguished townsman, Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq.," and that "the edifice is understood to be maintained by him for Theatrical purposes, and to these it is now being devoted." All honour to Juggonath Sunkersett! We would have given a great deal to have had him here when the *Sans Souci* was in the market. But it seems there was not "a sufficient taste for Theatricals in Bombay, to make it worth while for the public to come forward to save the Theatre from sale, and at that particular juncture it had been converted into uses of which morality could not approve." Such, precisely, was the downward course of our Theatre: not only mountebanks took possession of the boards, but the boxes were frequented by demireps, and riffraff fond of being thought fast men, and blackguardism reigned supreme. We trust matters are not quite so bad as this in Bombay, yet there is, or has been, evidently much to complain of. The *Times* writes:—

"Our readers will have been made aware from the notices which have appeared in our columns, that we have had lately regular theatrical entertainments; that these have always been blameless, and on frequent occasions very attractive. Some faint intimations may have been met with, that they have not always passed uninterrupted. Officers have conducted themselves unlike gentlemen, and members of another service worse than officers. These are nuisances it is the duty of a journalist to expose; there is no reason why Juggonath Sunkersett's property should be injured by the disorders of public servants, while he and other tax-contributors pay for maintaining the peace which they violate; and we have no idea of permitting perfectly harmless amusements being interfered with, or of those in quest of recreation being insulted and driven from one of the few sources of amusement that may be open to them, for the sake of indulging a few young reprobates in the worst possible of jokes. It is surely a very cowardly thing for parties, who know that if the Governor or Commander-in-Chief had been present, they dared not have interrupted the performance or insulted the audience, to venture on such things merely because they supposed they could do so with impunity. Had the soldiers of H. M.'s 83rd, who took the principal share in the performance, conducted themselves as commissioned officers were doing, they would have been marked, and perhaps tried by Court Martial as drunk and disorderly. We beg to inform the contemptible delinquents of Friday evening that they are known to the Police, that we have it in our power to publish their names, and that these will be found in print the next outrage that occurs. If their superiors here neglect to deal with them as they deserve, friends at home shall at all events be made aware of their misconduct. It may be an additional argument against patronage, that we ticket and exhibit a few of the specimens of public servants with which it occasionally provides us. It may seem a

small matter that a trumpery row in the Grant Road Theatre should claim so large a space as that we have allotted to it in our columns, but we at once confess that few things seem to us more insufferable than that worthy people should be insulted, or their amusements interfered with by those supposing themselves their superiors, merely because they do not belong to the wealthiest classes of our society. The parties to whom we refer knew that they would not be called upon to give 'the satisfaction of gentlemen' to those they wronged, and the fear of a pistol not being before their eyes, they chose to forget their pretensions to the character."

We hope this just and most proper rebuke may be efficacious. These ill-conditioned gents must surely be aware that if they attempted the same conduct in any Theatre in England the hand of the Policeman would be on them in five minutes, and that nothing could save them from exposure.

We have said that Theatrical times in India seen out of joint. We should only be glad to think we could help in setting them right. For a very long time the screw has been more than loose in Calcutta.

In an article which appeared in the first number of the *Review*, now eleven years gone, the writer said:—"The stage once was a prolific theme,—but, like the long stages at home, it has been cut short. Late papers tell us how the Brighton *Times* struggled horsefully to the last, declining from a four-in-hand to a pair, and then all was sold up, or off, at Ben Somebody's in Little Britain. Had it finally disappeared as a 'fly' it would have been nobler; in a 'one horse-shay' there would have been almost a sublime defiance of Fate. The proprietors gave in a little too soon for perfect fame. Steam has done this in two short years, and those dashing turns-out that kept the road alive between Buckingham-Palace and the Pavilion from morning till night are no more. Not a solitary Coach between the Strand and the Steine, no, not one!" •

"Our Stage—the Boards—from which I was for a moment led away, is at like discount. It is abandoned to melodramatics, incapables, impostors, rope-dancers, buffoons, and the love of the Legitimate is extinguished for—I will not write the word. But we have no Stage in Calcutta—

It's no use repining,  
We've lost Mr. Vining—

And when he went, the decadence commenced. Calcutta is not exactly a dramatic soil, every thing must be forced. There is no success without a vast deal of the sun of patronage; when it breaks out again the lamps may be lighted and the fiddlers re-engaged. There is not public warmth enough (climate excluded) to make one hot-house in a season, much less secure a harvest." The sun of patronage has never showed itself from

that day to this, and we really do not know why it should, unless the public is disposed to sow the seed. We have been content to see our Theatre converted into a school, when a few thousand rupees would have secured it, and if we have had actors or actresses here since, they have had no place to put their heads into. Mrs. Deacle came back some three years ago, and made a great effort to get up a Theatre, but it was of no avail, and she took wing for some more promising land."

Let us pause for a moment on that paragraph of 1845 just quoted.

If there was "not a solitary Coach between the Strand and the Steine, no, not one!" in that year there is now, and as it is the *Age* we apprehend our correspondent must have been in error, and that that distinguished Drag, the throne of the King of Whips, most gentlemanly Stevenson, has never been wholly extinguished. But the *Age* passes to and fro but three times a week, and as it has too much patrician pride to race with the great mob-conductor, the Railway, (and indeed it owes its existence to taking a different line of country,) it is rather slow, and preserves but a faint shadow of those glorious coaching days when England could laugh at the united world,—when travellers talked of pace. Now, by Jove, she is not a whit in advance of her neighbours. In advance! She is behind them. Equal in speed, her carriages are very far inferior in comfort to those of France, Belgium, and Germany, and the homeward traveller from India need not be much surprised, if he finds more ease in Egypt between Cario and Alexandria than between Southampton and Waterloo Bridge! And in England they have not yet reached the civilization of a carriage for gentlemen who desire to smoke, unless indeed they go third class, but drag people before the Magistrates for the infringement of a law which their own stupid arrangements render it impossible he should observe! We say impossible because when a man travels, if he be a smoker he must smoke. The newspapers tell us this, and supply melancholy evidence of its truth; but, for ourselves, we confess we have rarely experienced any difficulty in compassing our desire. If a man wants his weed, I should advise that he be at the Train ten minutes before it starts, that he get hold of one of the door-porters, and intimate to him he has so fearful a cough that he is likely to be extremely disagreeable to any fellow-passengers, and therefore it is very desirable he should get a carriage to himself. He will find the man sensitively alive to the comfort of all who are thronging into the station, and if, observing this, you give him a shilling and request him to obtain for you, if possible, a box of lozenges, he will probably ask you just to stand on one side while the carriages are

filling, and a second before the bell rings he will show you into an empty one, and as he shuts the door, remark incidentally, that "a segar aint a bad thing for some lungs!" We never yet met a fellow dull enough not to take a hint, and, taking it, to be insensible to the monstrous injustice of unnecessarily abridging the comfort of people who are helping a dividend.

We were travelling from Holyhead to London, and by the help of our box of lozenges had got ~~on~~ very comfortably; graceful wreathes of smoke might have answered the query "Oh solitude where are thy charms?" when the train stopped, and after the opening of a number of doors by some two or three officious officials in Railway uniform, the Guard at their head, (to whom we had given a bundle of Manillas,) my privacy was invaded. There was no breach of faith on his part: it was unavoidable: the train was full. An elderly gentleman got in as we dropped our segar out. When the door was closed he coughed and remarked, that there was "an abominable smell of tobacco!"—which, as we had been smoking for an hour with the windows up, was not an arguable point, and we therefore said nothing. After a brief pause he remarked, very sententiously, that "smoking was a beastly practice,"—to which we simply replied that we were no naturalist. In less than ten minutes, having pulled a Welch night-cap over his ears, (it was a cutting night in March,) he was asleep and snoring heavily. We awoke him, and said that we considered snoring an intolerable nuisance. He replied that he was not snoring; we rejoined the noise was so much like it, that there was no occasion to quarrel about terms. In five minutes he was hard and fast again, and the nasal respirations were louder than before; we pulled him by the woollen curls of his wig, and begged to repeat our objection to the noise he was making. He was excessively indignant, protested his belief that we had been feeling for the gold chain round his neck, and intimated his intention to give us in charge at the next station. We said he could do as he liked on that point, and that if he went to sleep again we would certainly awake him, lest he should lose the opportunity. Certainly in five minutes after this he was "driving his pigs to market" for the third time, and true to our promise we stirred him up, and when he was very furious, told him that if he waited a few hours there would be a cattle-train passing. This brought things to a serious crisis, and turning full front to us he requested, in a very ill-subdued tone of passion, to be informed who we were, that we dared so to molest him in the way we had been doing! We replied calmly that we were, like himself, a first-class passenger, and objected to having our comfort invaded; we might be the Viceroy of Ireland, or the Lord Lieutenant of an



adjoining county, or a Queen's Messenger, or a Recruiting Officer, or a Bagman—what did it signify? We didn't like snoring and that was enough. We found ourselves, quite accidentally, playing with our cheeroot case. The old gentleman looked at us steadily for a few seconds, and the following brief dialogue ensued:—

“You object to snoring?”

“Very decidedly.”

“You seem somewhat of an irritable temperament.”

“Well, perhaps so, but nothing is annoying when one is under the influence of a gentle sedative—the mildest Havannah for instance.”

“Very good, then give me ten minutes' start, and you may smoke till we get to London, for I shall not awake before.”

“Done!” said we, and he kept his word, never speaking again till we slackened speed approaching the terminus. He awoke in a perfectly good temper, and as we got out of the carriage, and made our bow to each other, he touched me on the arm, and said with infinite humour “I say, Mr. Viceroy, what a nice time of it a third party would have had between us!”

I was at Brighton just now, and I must back for a moment, not to go to the Theatre where a Captain Disney Roebuck, I believe of the Indian Army, was starring it as an Amateur, but to say a word or two about the Pavllion, the favourite residence of George the Fourth. A few years back this Royal residence was purchased by the Town for £53,000, and it has been since devoted to meetings, lectures, concerts, balls, theatrical readings, and any and every other public purpose. We know no place with such public rooms: they are said to want top-ventilation, but we were not likely to find this out with the thermometer some degrees below freezing point. England has taken a leaf out of Continental books of late years, as respects the amusement of the middle and lower orders, and there are now in scores of places Reunions which are *not* exclusive, to which the only introduction requisite is Her Majesty's head on a half-crown, or a killing piece, and the one condition prescribed—orderly behaviour. We derived almost more pleasure from the Foresters' Ball at the Pavilion on the 15th February 1854, than from any entertainment we countenanced during our stay in England. The admittance to this “Ball and Breakfast” was three shillings, the provision for *breakfast* was an assurance that it was “to be kept up.” The company was well-dressed and well-behaved, and as tradesmen's wives and daughters, milliners, and ladies' maids wheeled through the mazes of the dance with Nobs and Snobs, we said mentally to ourselves,—“What if the spirit of the first gentle-

man in Europe, the exclusive Regent and King, could take an airing from the vaults of Windsor to this his old Chinese Toy! How would he, or it, mutter—and we expect with some hearty damns—to see some hundred couples promenading through his saloons, or galloping to the music of a Town Band! The Pavilion doors open to the mob at the small charge of three shillings! *Sic transit gloria mundi*, which very freely translated may be read thus:—The Palace of Monday a Casino before the end of the week! In these days of improvement huts and hovels give way to princely mansions, but here, by way of change, a Palace becomes a *Public*, for on the left have we not, if we move that way, clouds of smoke and calls for drink intimating the refreshment department!” Something like this, we say, passed through our mind and took such hold of us, that we found ourselves addressing two very attractive women as the Marchioness of Cunningham and Lady Jersey, when they broke the spell by intimating that they were “not the sort of people we took them for, but Mrs. Gedge and Miss Hill.”

But we must back to our subject. We have said enough of the past, let us look to the future. In Calcutta the want of a Theatre is very generally expressed, and we believe there are many who would actively co-operate in any well-considered scheme for securing one. The Town Hall once had its stage, but it was at best but a make-shift: the building is altogether unsuited for theatrical purposes. The Free Masons have come forward with a proposition for supplying our want, while providing a hall for their own Craft. As we are not aware of their prospectus having yet been published, and see no reason why it should not be, we subjoin it *in extenso*:—

“TO THE BRETHREN OF THE ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE MASONS.”

“Dear Brethren,—The project which has been so long entertained, of providing a suitable Hall for the Meetings of our Craft, will now, it is hoped, with your assistance, be brought to a successful issue.

“We have pleasure in laying before you the manner in which this is proposed to be effected by the Committee appointed for this purpose by the R. W. the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal.

“A Joint-stock Association is to be formed, and styled the ‘Free Masons’ Hall Association,’ in conformity with the proposed Act of the Legislative Council of India limiting the liability of Partnerships.

“The sum of Company’s Rupees (80,000) Eighty Thousand is to be raised by debentures of the smallest Sum which may be allowed by the said Act, bearing Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

“This sum may appear large, but the Committee have decided on availing of none but a central and perfectly eligible situation, and the Brethren must bear in mind, that a considerable portion of the original

outlay will be met by the sale of the old materials, which will have to be removed.

"It is proposed to erect a Three-storied Building, of which the lowest could be let out for Shops or Show Rooms; the Middle-story, when not required for Masonic purposes, would be let out for Balls, Concerts, Exhibitions, Theatrical Representations, or Public Meetings; while the Third-story would be reserved exclusively for Work, and be available for the Meetings of the Craft Lodges, Chapters, and Encampments of the Christian Orders.

"The following Statement will show the loss which is annually sustained by our Craft, from having to rent their Hall, and at the same time the advantages which would accrue to our Order, were the same Building our own property; not merely costing us nothing, but also enabling us to exercise charity on a really useful scale, and freeing us from those restrictions which we are at present compelled to adopt. The calculations are based upon long personal experience, and will, it is hoped, convince the most sceptical of the perfect feasibility of the undertaking.

|                                         |                  |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|
| The Sum required to be raised is, ..... | Co.'s Rs. 80,000 |
|                                         | Co.'s Rs.        |

|                                                                             |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| The Annual Rent paid for the Building at present used as the Hall is, ..... | 2,400 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|

A charge which the Craft can well continue to bear, and to which we look for the first portion of income.

|                                                                            |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated Rent of the new Hall from Chapters, Encampments, &c. &c., .. ... | 1,608 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|

|                                                                              |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated Rent of the Rooms for Public Meetings, Balls, Concerts, &c., ..... | 2,400 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|

|                                |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated Rent of Shops, ..... | 2,400 |
|--------------------------------|-------|

8,808

"The Committee can fearlessly assert that the two last items are stated considerably under the amounts which they may be expected to realize.

"The surplus of Receipts, after payment of Interest and charges, is to be handed over to the 'Fund of Benevolence,' to be applied to the formation of a 'Redemption Fund,' having for its object the transfer of the Capital of the Association by the purchase of Shares, and of ultimately making the Free Mason's Hall the absolute property of the Craft. The 'Fund of Benevolence' is to have the right of making such purchases at fast as Funds may be available, commencing with the lowest number last subscribed, and no transfer of Shares is to take place without the full knowledge and consent of the Committee.

"The question of a Fund for repairs need not be raised at present, since a well-built Edifice, even in this Country, should not require any for four years.

"The promises of support which have been received from Brethren in Calcutta alone, amount already to a considerable sum, but the smallest Contributions will be thankfully received from such of the Brethren as may not feel inclined to take Shares in the Association.

"The Secretary will register applications, for Shares, and communicate hereafter with each individual applicant when the project has reached a more advanced stage, and will supply any further information which may be required.

"All Sums received are to be paid into the Oriental Bank.

"The Committee place their services gratuitously at the disposal of the Association.

|          |                                  |
|----------|----------------------------------|
| (Signed) | J. A. BURKINYOUNG.               |
| "        | J. J. L. HOFE.                   |
| "        | J. G. LEWELYN.                   |
| "        | W. J. JUDGE.                     |
| "        | J. B. ROBERTS, <i>Treasurer.</i> |
| "        | J. H. DESALIS, <i>Secretary.</i> |
|          | <i>No. 10, Colvin's Ghaut."</i>  |

"*Calcutta, 14th Novr. 1855.*"

We are not of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, yet we cordially wish them success in their undertaking. At the same-time we are bound to say that we think to secure it they must alter their plan. A building to comprise a Masonic Hall, a Theatre, and a Bazaar, would not be likely to answer. If each of the three stories were as high as it ought to be, the building would be loftier than the Ochterlony Monument. But a hall for balls, concerts, and exhibitions can never be well adapted to Theatrical purposes, while the delay and expense of adapting it at all must always be great. For occasional private Theatricals a spacious room may do well enough, but for a public Theatre we need a building that will not only conveniently accommodate the different sections of the Public at suitable prices, but actors and actresses require their dressing-rooms and their Green Room, and besides this we want abundant space for wardrobe, scene-painters, scene-shifters, &c. &c. And what of the *flys* in a mere hall? What of the under-the-stage operations in a middle floor?—and "Properties" to be stowed away? The thing would not do: it would be idle to attempt it, and if there really be, as we believe, a general disposition to have a THEATRE, any minor proposition, any suggestion for a substitute, is likely to be mischievous.

Well, then, how are we to get our Theatre? Will any score of gentlemen come forward with donations of Rupees 5,000 a piece? We expect not! Will Calcutta, with its half-million of inhabitants, provide a lack, for the accomplishment of their wish? This is extremely doubtful. If it were shown that eighty or an hundred thousand rupees could be profitably invested in a Theatre, would the money be forthcoming? That's possible enough. Let us see then how the figures might be expected to stand. We confine ourselves simply to the cost of the Building, &c. and its returns in the way of

rent. We shall not suppose the Shareholders to "carry on the business," but to leave that entirely, or nearly so, to outsiders :

Cost of a substantially built Theatre adapted to the accommodation of 600 or 700 persons,—with a Hall for balls concerts, exhibitions, &c. &c., .....

|                                           |          |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|
| Rs. 50,000                                |          |
| Fittings for the same,.....               | „ 25,000 |
| Annual expense of repairs,.....           | „ 1,500  |
| Salary of an Accountant, .....            | „ 1,800  |
| Servants in charge, .....                 | „ 240    |
| Depreciation of Furniture, &c. &c., ..... | „ 2,500  |
|                                           | <hr/>    |
|                                           | „ 81,040 |
|                                           | <hr/>    |

Against this we might calculate upon

|                                                                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Rent of the Theatre—25 nights, at Rs. 200 per night,.....                             | Rs. 5,000  |
| Rent of the Hall, 50 times at Rs. 100,.....                                           | „ 5,000    |
| Profit upon, say six Amateur performances in the year, got up by the Committee, ..... | „ 4,800    |
|                                                                                       | <hr/>      |
|                                                                                       | Rs. 14,800 |

Or more than  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. It will be observed that we have not set down anything for a site. The Government might be asked for one, or it is not impossible that private munificence would supply it; but if we calculate say on Rs. 12,000 as the purchase-money, it will be seen that the returns would still be over  $15\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The estimate of the building is a professional one and we are perfectly certain we have not over-calculated the income; on the contrary we have proceeded upon present demand, which would be largely increased had we such a Theatre as we contemplate. There is hardly a week in the year in which we have not enterprising people visiting Calcutta, actors, musicians, singers, equestrians, and others, who go away dispirited and impoverished,—not because we lack the means or inclination to make their hearts glad, but because we have not in the city a single building adapted to their performances. We have no hesitation, moreover, in saying, that had we a good commodious Theatre, an early result would be the establishment of a professional Company, if the proprietors were disposed to let it on lease.

The question remains—are there one hundred people in Calcutta who will take a pecuniary interest to the extent of Rs. 1,000 in this undertaking, or, better, double the number who will put down half that sum? If not, the supposed want is a delusion. Who care to say aye and to help in carrying out the project, we shall be glad to hear from.

## NEILGHERRY REMINISCENCES.

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By J. N.

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THE year 51 saw me once more en-route for the far-famed Blue Mountains, a severe attack of cholera when on detachment at the famed rock of Gooty (and from which I was rescued by the skill of the apothecary stationed there) was the cause of my once more seeking health on these breezy Mountains.

On my arrival in June, a walk of half a mile was the utmost my shattered constitution was capable of; but within a month, though my nerves were still unstrung, I was enabled (thanks to the wonderfully bracing effect of the Ootacamund climate) once more to handle a gun, and the Burghers reporting a bear marked down some seven miles from Gooty in the Karterry direction lured me forth. After some trouble, and with the aid of my second gun, fired by my shikarry "Elapah," bruin emerged. I was quietly reclining half way down the hill, when heavy footsteps caused me to look up, and bruin appeared, squatting on his paws, preparatory to taking a view of his enemies. To lodge a two-ounce conical ball in the white mark in his chest was the work of a second, and seeing him fall, I thought my victory easily achieved, but was rather taken aback, when after a little kicking bruin arose, and dashed down the hill straight at me; this placed me in rather a nervous position, with but one barrel ready, and only some twenty yards intervening. Luckily for me, when but some three yards off, bruin thought better of it, and slightly turned on one side. I was just on the point of blowing him up when he performed this manoeuvre, and was so taken aback by it, that there was but just time to give him one in the ribs, when he disappeared down the hill, and owing to my want of condition, I was unable to follow him up, and had the satisfaction of seeing him make off for the Karterry falls. I registered a mental memo on this occasion to the effect that conicals do sometimes glance, for never had man a fairer shot, and when I pulled trigger, bruin, I thought, was bagged. A week after this I had the satisfaction of bagging a member of the Bruin family in the same locality; this was in the month of July, and a time that bears regularly make their appearance about the Katie falls. About the end of July I took my dogs to the Karterry Bungalow resolving to have a look for my wounded bear, but after two days' search, was obliged

to give it up. A fine buck Samber rolled over with a conical, in the chest was my only bag.

About this time my armoury was increased by a fifteen lb. double rifle, carrying three-ounce conicals, and a day or so after its arrival the Burghers brought me news of a Must Tusker, which had threatened to destroy their village of Mailcondah, about four miles in rear of the Avalanche Bungalow. It did not take me long to start, and about one o'clock I arrived at the scene of action, and my gun-bearer and Elapah arrived directly after me. The Burghers described the Tusker as a very savage fellow, and well they might, as the sequel proved. After reconnoitering his position, I made my arrangements, securing the wind; a considerable detour having been made, I at last found myself within fifty yards; he stood near a wooded stream, flanked by a jungly hill, and altogether it appeared a very awkward position. Taking advantage of some low bushes, I tried to get round to his head, but when still some twenty yards distant, he suddenly uttered a shrill scream—and with trunk up-lifted came straight at me. To give him one, two, from the big gun, with the hopes of stopping him, was my first act—this turned him: to follow it up with one, two, from my second rifle was the next—this sent him further up the hill, and after maundering about as if he was sick and could not find his way, he appeared to have made up his mind, for with a roar he came down the hill at me. My gun-bearer and Elapah bolted right and left; I was left with a double-twelve gauge in my hand, and not a tree near; letting him come to within twenty yards, I aimed fair for the bump of his trunk, and to my great satisfaction he slowly wheeled round and fell on his side. Elapah and gun-bearer, somewhat re-assured by this, returned. I loaded the big rifle and Elapah attempted to load the second rifle, but he was so nervous that he spilt half the powder, and on the Tusker getting on his knees, I fired the second rifle at six feet distance into the bump of his trunk, but my disgust was great when both barrels went off with a phit! phit! like a pistol, and instead of having given him the *coup de grace* I had merely, by the sharp pricks, brought him back to consciousness, for he slowly rose and having taken a disgust to fighting, he shoved his head into some fifteen feet high bushes. After giving him one, two, from the big rifle, I found I could not dislodge him, the next question was, what to do, for though cruelly mangled he might recover and bolt. After much cogitation I settled that Elapah was to remain behind whilst I went round to the front of the elephant; on making this proposition to Elapah (which I did out of revenge for his scurvy treatment of me in spilling my powder) his jaw dropped, and he looked

for all the world as if he was going to be hung! Slowly passing the ramrod first down one barrel, and then down the other, he satisfied himself that both powder and ball was there this time, and with a resigned air said "Bhot acha, Sahib."

On gaining my position, I waited a long time for a sign from Elapah, but he made none; at last, becoming impatient, I whistled, shortly after a slight noise, as if a *very* small stone had been thrown, was heard. Still another torturing suspense, at last the Tusker made a movement, and slowly, but very slowly, his majestic head appeared,—but how changed—his former beautifully white tusks crimsoned, and his whole appearance denoting a very far-gone state of grogginess. To select the temple, to pull, and to see him fall with a roar, all passed in a moment, but by his falling with a roar I knew the ball had not reached his brain, and crawling up quite close I gave him No. 2, at the right angle this time, and which proved a quietus for him. On examining my prize, twice round the foot made him 9 feet 6 inches at the shoulder, a fair height.

It may appear from the number of shots fired, that I rather bungled the affair, but when an Elephant charges you viciously on level ground, with his trunk curled over the only vulnerable spot the front shot affords, it is quite impossible to kill him; on the second charge down hill, his trunk was pendent (very likely from the effects of my first shot) and the angle presented was favorable, though at the same time I am inclined to allow, from having no great confidence in the old 12 guage gun, that as much was due to good fortune as to good aim—also had I been armed with only small guns, the Tusker would have had a better chance of killing me than I of killing him.

Some ten days afterwards I went out to the Khoondas to have a look for Elephants—but the weather proved very severe, the south-west monsoon being at its height. On my way to Peermund, I came across a bear with two cubs—it was blowing and raining hard, and thinking I might circumvent them, I made a stalk of it, but they got my wind and started off. Ordering the dogs to be let loose, I dashed down hill after them; the she-bear and the young ones made good use of their legs, and clearing the intervening valley, commenced the ascent of a hill, at the top of which was the great Avalanche Forest. I was rather blown and still some 300 yards distant and not a dog in sight, owing to the stupidity of the dog-boy. The young bears were blown to a stand-still, and so was I! at this point the maternal solicitude of bruin was prettily shown; advancing three or four yards up hill, she waited for her young, then encouraging them she advanced another short distance, and so on, till she finally reached the forest; had the dogs but come up I must have had them.



In September, having heard of two Tuskers in the Orange valley, I was induced to pitch my tent at Ebenard and young R., who wished to see some shooting, accompanied me. The first day was spent in getting down to the low country, where I thought we might find traces of the tuskers, but the country proving very dry, we resolved to return—we had considerable difficulty in getting our baggage up the pathless hill, but after some very hard work Ebenard was once more attained. The next day a beat for Samber was arranged, when after trying many sholahs, at last a fine buck Samber was roused. Young R. was at the bottom of the sholah close to the Samber when he broke, but being unaccustomed to shoot in jungle, he fired right and left ineffectually, the buck made for the low country at once, and came racing over the hill some 80 yards off, presenting me with a fine cross shot; aiming well ahead, I pulled, but was disgusted by the cap snicking—carrying on my aim, I let fly the left barrel and rolled him over in fine style: he proved to be a splendid buck with perfect horns. On young R. coming up he could not be persuaded that he had not hit the animal, exclaiming—"So close I could not have missed him," but with the exception of the large wound made by my conical, there was no other. I took this occasion of telling him that through my own carelessness in allowing a bad cap to be in my possession, I had almost lost a fine chance, but had in some measure redeemed my error by pulling the left barrel immediately. Had R. but followed my advice he had most likely bagged a fine tiger, and I should not have had to deplore the loss of my trusty gun-bearer, for the very next day on beating a large sholah we roused a tiger, and the accident happened as follows:—the beaters and dogs were put in at the top of the sholah, a very long one skirting the Orange valley: on this day I had left my big rifle at home, expecting only Samber, and had also cautioned young R. to be careful about his caps; the beat was nearly finished, and with the exception of a single bark from my own favorite spaniel Joe there was no sign; taking up my station almost at the bottom of the sholah near a Todah Mund, I exchanged my rifle for a shot gun, expecting peafowl, as Samber generally lie near the top of a sholah and the beaters were three parts down. I had hardly taken my post when out marched a tiger; he neither turned to the right nor left, but walked straight on!—by the time he had got some sixty yards, I was enabled to put a two-ounce conical in his shoulder and roll him over. "All right this time," I thought, for he lay for full five minutes, but then commenced tearing his shoulder; upon this I gave him another, but still he kept on. Elapah seeing me so intent watching the brute, recalled me to myself by saying

"load, sir." I took the hint sharp, and had just got down the second ball, and was in the act of returning the ramrod, when the tiger, raising his head, saw us; uttering a terrific yell, he came down the hill at us like a flash of lightning, but on reaching the nullah which separated us, his leg failing him, he fell head foremost into it, and was lost to sight in a thick bush. This gave me time to cap and prepare for him, but his somerset had rather taken the wind out of him, and instead of seeking to cross the small nullah he preferred sneaking off into some thick jungle; here he remained for some time, and though large stones were rolled right down on him he would not leave his cover. At last R. fired his gun loaded with shot at him; this brought him out, and he made across a small open space to his former lair. I had but just time to get a snap shot at him when he disappeared. Here we were in a mess; at last it was agreed that R. with the dog-boy, dogs, and six beaters should go round to the further end, and try to drive him out towards R. The rest of the story must be told in the words of young R.

"On going round to the further side, the jungle was rather open, and we saw large drops of blood, which looked as if the tiger had gone up the sholah: proceeding further on we were suddenly startled by a tremendous roar, and the tiger coming out of the nullah made up hill at me. I was well posted behind a tree, the dog-boy and beaters behind me, when about twenty yards distant the tiger stood still and surveyed us with looks of deadly hate; taking a steady aim at his chest I fired, but the cap snicked. I again cocked, pulled, and again the cap snicked!\* in the interval, the dog-boy, having lost his presence of mind, left me, and ran right across to gain a tree not far off; immediately the tiger rushed on the dog-boy, who of course in his terror fell, and was instantly seized. As the tiger was leaning over the dog-boy I fired my left barrel at him, behind the shoulder, and he rolled over into the nullah."

From this it will appear that young R. was cool enough and stood his ground like a man, and it is not to be supposed that the young sportsman can be up to the ways of the old hand. The poor dog-boy hearing the cap snick thought he had better provide for his own safety, and thus rushed into the jaws of destruction. I blamed myself for not having gone in, but I had an idea that the tiger would escape by the open, which was my reason for not doing so. On the dog-boy, being brought out, he was found to be

\* A fatal error to pull twice at the same cap, and against which he had been duly warned.

rather severely injured in the arm, but not alarmingly so; the first thing done was to send him in to Ooty, and as the tiger had taken up his position in a very thick nullah and no fireworks being at hand, also the dogs not liking to face the tiger, I thought it best to leave him alone till the next day, when we made a thorough search, but during the night the brute had made off to the low country. The poor dog-boy had every medical assistance and no doubt would have recovered, but owing to a horrid superstition of the natives to the effect that if allowed to go to sleep for the first three days and nights, the person bitten by the tiger will assuredly be carried off by the tiger shitan, he was carefully prevented by his relatives from obtaining the rest required, fever intervened, and he died exactly on the third day. I was very sorry for his fate, for a stancher gun-bearer never was, and had he been with me (instead of a stranger) he would not have lost his head.

In October, the rains having well set in, A. and myself resolved to give the elephant jungles a trial, and having secured the services of my old shikarry Oocha (the mild Elapah being only fit to encounter Samber) we started for our head-quarters at Sanger's village. Preparatory to our start, I had suggested to A. that as Elephant tracking required wind, it would be as well if we commenced our training at once—more especially as I had reason to suspect, from his previous sedentary habits, that his wind was not in first-rate order; and I here take occasion to remark that though you may not get jungle fever in the Elephant forests you may, from excessive exercise and want of training, be let in for a bilious fever of some magnitude, which very thing occurred to A. To resume—We started from Ooty, and walked over 18 miles to the hut at Sanger's village; this did not improve the state of our feet, (9 miles being down a ghaut) however much it tended to improve the state of our wind, but a good dinner proved a panacea for all ills. I must not omit that I had charged myself with the commissariat and cooking department, a matter I always consider of the first importance—for unless you consult the digestion, it is impossible to expect the stomach will perform its work—my grand stand-by on these occasions, is a mutton stew, artfully compounded and cooked in a patent digester; as for drink, beyond one bottle of beer, the less you take the better. The following morning, having breakfasted at 7, we started on our track, and made a circuit of some 25 miles, but got no fresher trail than one two days' old—but we had the satisfaction of knowing that we had most probably ringed a herd. The next morning, resuming our search, in about a couple of hours we came upon them, and after a careful reconnoitre made out four

females and a Tusker. A. being new to the work I did not like to separate from him, so we advanced in a body to within 30 yards of them, and took post behind a tree, under which grew some low bushes. We had hardly taken up our position, when an old female, making a sign to another younger one, they both advanced straight to our ambush, the Tusker bringing up the rear. the young female came close up and actually put out her trunk over the bush, as if to smell what was in it; having satisfied herself, she slowly turned her head, and presenting a favorable angle, I rolled her over—the other female bolted, and all we saw of the Tusker was just a glimpse of his tusks. We followed them up, but after a chase of a mile, gave up, finding they were bent on running. Our next place was Tippacadoo, here we remained three-days, and tremendous fagging we had, but to no purpose, none but old trails to be seen. Poor A., though his heart was in the right place, could not stand the work, and was so dreadfully annoyed at seeing Oocha trudging along ahead in the coolest manner possible, that he proposed he should be weighted with my big rifle, if it was only to bring him back to us.

Returning to Sanger's village we once more tried the jungles, but finding the Elephants had not returned, we retraced our steps to Ooty, where A. was laid up for some time with a bilious attack, but as I had taken precautions, the like bad fortune did not overtake me. I have observed that jungle fever almost always makes its appearance on the 12th day from that of sleeping in the jungles, and if within this period a good dose of senna is taken, the chances are that you escape an attack, or at the worst have it but mildly. Should you get Ague, lemon grass tea, is an excellent sudorific.

The end of October saw we once more at Sanger's village but this time alone, Poor A. being too ill to accompany me. The first day, our track lay along the right bank of the Pykarrah river, but after walking some hours, it become apparent that the Elephants had not returned to the Legooos jungles. At this point the continued roaring of a Bull Bison annoyed me, and I proposed to Oocha, that we should make his acquaintance; accordingly, after a careful stalk, the movement of a tail above the high grass betrayed his exact position. Carefully advancing, I made out a dusty back over the grass. I said to myself "well, Oocha has made a mistake, I really believe 'tis a small Elephant." I advanced a pace or two, which brought me within two yards of his head, which was bent down. Taking him in the middle of the neck, with the big rifle, I rolled him over, breaking his neck, the ball lodging in the skin on the opposite side. When out Elephant tracking, I never, as a rule fire at anything less than an

Elephant, but on this occasion I was certain that no Elephants were within miles of us. This Bull proved a splendid fellow, some 6 feet 6 inches at the shoulder, and with fine horns. Cutting out the marrow bones, and taking off his head and tail we returned home well laden, the "spolia opima" were sent to Ooty, and the head of this Bison, with that of the Sambar shot at Ebenard now grace a hall in Ooty. That night I got a little fever, the effects of exposure on my former trip, and there being no fresh trails near Sanger's village, I moved the next day to Moodmully, taking the opportunity of dosing myself well. Here we built a small hut of boughs, and took up our abode. Next day, being furnished with two Coorumber trackers, we sallied forth, and what we did shall be told in my next chapter.

☞ Which we hope to receive in time for our next number.—A. E.

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## THE REMINISCENCES OF SPLIFFLEBURY.

BY HIMSELF.

(Continued from p. 82.)

WE had hardly felt our way into conversation when there came another knock at the door, and Mrs. Bentham requested the Major to step that way, as Julia was raving like a mad thing, and Sophy had been in hysterics ever since she came into the house. I guessed at once what it was all about. The women saw through the whole affair at a glance. Julia was clear I was done for and flew at poor gentle Sophy for that her bad bargain had caused the whole mischief, on which Sophy sobbed dreadfully, and went off into a terrible fit of laughing, and then cried hysterically again, and when she got better and Julia a little calm they joined in upbraiding their mother that they had been born, and Julia got excited again, and Sophy shrieked more than ever, and poor Mrs. G. B., had fled and called the Major to the rescue.

They were all in a room separated by a passage of not more than twelve feet from my door. Such a confusion of anything but sweet sounds I had never experienced before. They however gradually subsided, and in a few minutes we heard Mrs. Bentham say.—

"My dear you can't do it, and you shall not!"

Julia was clearly beyond control for her reply was,—“I will if I die.”

"What the deuce," said I, to Jellicoe, "can she be so resolutely bent upon?"

There was hardly a minute for surmise for she continued,—

"He is probably on his death-bed, and I will see him."

Jellicoe projected his lips and whistled softly.

Things had certainly reached a crisis: an accident had forced them. I was no longer my own property. Whatever the young lady might really have intended when I was sound in wind and limb, it was quite clear that on the broad of my back, with a bullet in my leg (or just cut out of it) she meant to annex me. I was, necessarily, much touched, and repeated,—

"Oh! woman, in car hours of ease,  
Uncertain, coy and hard to please,  
But when affliction wrings the brow  
A ministering angel thou!"

which Jellicoe took up at once, continuing,

Your brow, old chap, is not yet wrung,  
You've only got a sinew sprung,  
All that you need is moderate diet,  
A snug loose box, and perfect quiet.

So let's have no ministering angels, or we shall have a case of actual cautery, and you'll be scored for life—I'll just bolt the door."

But the Major's hand was on it; Mrs. Bentham entered with him, and coming straight up to my bed and sitting down upon it like a very strong-minded woman, she appealed to my good sense and proper feeling against her daughter's foolish determination not to leave the house without seeing me, a step so very likely to be mischievously misconstrued.

I was saved all reply, for Jellicoe, taking the lady most quietly by both hands raised her from the bed very solemnly, and saying that my voice had not in the slightest degree returned, protested his readiness to see Miss Bentham, and his certainty of inducing her to meet her mother's wishes. Mrs. B. looked at me: I closed my eyes and sighed. "Poor young man!" said she, as she took Jellicoe's arm,—“I am really very sorry for him!” The Major followed them.

After this little scene I thought it high time to ask myself whether I was really in love with Julia? Upon reflection I came to the conclusion that I did not know,—which will probably be received as conclusive that I was not. This of course distressed me a good deal, because Julia was evidently far gone, and I became sensitively alive to the infamy of ruining a girl's young affections and breaking her heart. I don't know what Mrs. Jerningham Jones may have had to do with my incertitude, but she certainly stepped in several times on my reverie. I

rather think I was enjoying a demi-somnolent vision of her exquisite little foot and ankle, when the Major touched me on the shoulder and said that every thing was arranged. Sophy was herself again, Julia had yielded to Jellicoe, who was to return with them to Capé Town, and he, the Major, was to remain with me, as Zumpt protested against the idea of my moving for a day or two. I remonstrated against his being bored to this extent, but he would not be denied. He had been, he said, the cause of an accident that might have proved much worse, therefore no one had so much interest in seeing me on my legs again, and therefore he did not mean to lose sight of me for the present.

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The shades of evening were closing in when the carriage drove off, and to say the truth I was glad to hear it go, for the day had been one of excitement, and besides being considerably done up I could not help feeling that I should be thought to have cut rather a ridiculous figure if its little history got abroad. Jabez Zumpt brought me a draught, and the Major some gruel, both which I promised to take if they would kindly leave me to myself, which they shortly did. I got up and pitched draught and gruel out of the window, and lighting a segar smoked myself to sleep.

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I was awake at 2 o'clock in the morning and thinking how Julia would look in a wedding-dress, and what might be the extent of my difficulties if I ran away with Mrs. Jerningham Jones, when my door opened and the Major came in, a figure enough to startle a true man! I have intimated he was not an Apollo in the day time, but in a short shirt and a long dressing-gown, with legs like bamboos and feet like small coffins, with a white cotton cap bolt upright on his head and a rushlight in his hand, he was enough to take away one's breath. I don't know why, but I affected to be asleep. He came and looked at me for a minute or two, poured out a glass of water, placed it on a chair by my bed, and stalked out. Strange, my thoughts did not revert to Julia or the Jones but settled on Sophy, and I went to sleep wondering what she would have thought of her Foozle Khan!

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Ere yet the sun had mounted two spokes of his ladder, and while his rays were yet at an inappreciable angle with the dying glory of the preceding evening—which, as being perfectly incomprehensible might be said by any imaginative novelist—a horseman might be seen approaching at a rapid pace, “pricking his somewhat jaded steed,” as G. P. R. James would be quite sure to tell us. He was attired—as that charming writer would record—

in brown pantaloons curiously secured under Wellington boots by straps with invisible fastenings, and a light drab shooting-coat; the ends of a purple neckerchief fluttered in the breeze, and his head was covered—but very indifferently protected—by a small straw-hat, the lining of which was of emerald green. It was all that there was verdant about him, for the equestrian was Jack Jellicoe. He reined up at “the blessed pathway,” and in a minute or two more was by my side.

Accidents are like swallows—they never come alone. The evening had closed in before the carriage reached Cape Town, and, “to make all safe” said Jack, “I mounted the box and took charge myself. The devil was in the near mare: she resented the most delicate application of Crowther, kicked, plunged and dragged us down a bank into a ditch some seven feet deep: such a smash I hardly ever saw! I rolled head over heels into the drag and fell as soft as pudding, for I was brought up on the top of Mama. Julia was unhurt, but Sophy had her face rather badly cut. We were more than an hour getting things at all square: the vixen thought she had done work enough for one day, so when we tried to put her to again, she kicked her shoes off and then quietly laid down, leaving us to complete our journey in a chaise and one. Where’s Foozle?”

The Major entered at the moment this little narrative was finished, and it was told again. “There’s our cart,” said Jack, “and the ladies are expecting to see you early. Sophy is really a heroine, a most unselfish creature! When I raised her and enquired if she was hurt she exclaimed—‘Oh, Thank Heaven dear McScrivensby was not here, or he might have been killed!’”

“I told him that,” said Jellicoe after he had gone out to order the cart, “to comfort the old chap,—but the real truth is that she stopped at Oh!”

“What about Julia, Jack?”

It struck me that my friend was somewhat taken aback by this extremely simply question. He certainly did not answer in his usual off-hand way, and after about ten minutes talking, during which he betrayed himself some twenty times, he came somewhat clumsily to the question whether I was seriously interested in her?

“Why?” said I—“are you?”

Jack saw that I understood him, and somewhat recovered himself. “Well, between ourselves, she strikes me as a deuced fine girl. I never thought there was half so much in her,—but if you mean business of course there’s an end of the matter.”

“We must not quarrel about her, Jack,”—said I; “I don’t very well know what I really meant, but if you have got high into favour in a short drive, after my shooting myself in her



cause, why—why—I think under gentle stimulants I may survive it.”

I was perfectly satisfied that notwithstanding our very powerful ship-fir-tation and the strong demonstration she had made the day before, Julia had been making herself excessively agreeable to Mr. Jellicoe. And what right had I complain! Had I not settled with myself that I had a very indefinite notion of any real attachment for her! Still I was a little mortified no doubt, but it was my vanity not my feelings that were hurt. Dear Mrs. Jerningham Jones flashed upon me at the moment—a beautiful vision—and my serenity was preserved.

“The Joneses”—said I. “Did you see anything of them last night?”

“I did not see them, but I got a note from the lady just as I was going to bed, saying they had heard of your melancholy end and trusted your murderer might be hanged.”

“Well, I hope you undeceived her?”

“Yes, I wrote a few lines to say you had met with a very slight accident, and would be all right in a day or two. She was waiting for me when I came down stairs this morning to get the exact instructions as to this place, and I shall be very much astonished if she is not here in the course of the day.”

McScrivensby came in, shook hands, and asked me, with what on his face was a smile, whether I had any message for any one? I looked at Jellicoe and made my face up into an open book and said—

“Yes, give my compliments to Mrs. Bentham, and tell Sophy I am much distressed to hear of her accident and hope to see her soon.”

“Is that all?” asked the Major.

“All,” I replied with great frigidity.

“Not a word for Julia?”

“Oh, thank you, Mr. Jellicoe will be my Mercury in that quarter.”

McScrivensby left, and Jack was evidently uneasy: he wanted to talk of Julia, and did not know how to begin; at length he said—

“Look here, Splifflebury—you will hardly believe me when I say—”

“Indeed I will, my dear fellow, very readily; I know what you want to say perfectly, but you don’t like to bring it out,—you are in love with Julia.”

“Well, by Heaven I am!”

“Swear not at all, or if thou wilt, swear by the wind, fit emblem of the fair one’s constancy!”

A red spot came on Jack’s cheek.

"I don't blame you," I continued, "or her—you can't either of you help it. I was eyebrow deep myself—all but over-head—the first half hour I was with her."

"But you," said Jellicoe.

"Oh, pray don't think of me, I've nerve for anything. Look here, Jack,—this is Julia"—and I sat up in bed, and taking one of the pillows in my right hand and placing my left on his arm I continued,—"I once had—but it is past—a dream to be forgotten—take her, my boy, and be happy"—and with much solemnity I placed the pillow in his arms.

Jabez Zumpt made his appearance and brought the scene to a close.

We got into conversation with friend Jabez, and heard the story of his acquaintance with the Major, which he gave nearly in these words:—

"We came out together in the *Athol* Indiaman some five and twenty years ago: McScrivensby was quite a boy, one of a lot, Civil and Military, bound for Madras and Calcutta. I had been a Surgeon's mate in the Navy, and having had a little money left me I determined to come out here as a settler. We had some troops on board and three or four King's officers, who gave themselves prodigious airs, cut all of the Company's uniform, and only noticed them to be offensive. I was a good deal surprised a score of times that they did not get their noses pulled: McScrivensby was a special object of their attentions; he was a rough, uncouth lad, and offered many points of attack in his figure, face, and personal oddities: he bore all with imperturbable good temper, and when he once complained to me, it was of the meanness of some of his own cloth trying to curry favour with his tormentors by joining in every laugh got up at his expense. One evening he was dozing on the poop when a Lieutenant W. pinned a cracker to his coat-tail, and then lighting it retired to enjoy the fun with a couple of the other exclusives. The first explosion awoke him, but the practical jokers were disappointed, and more than disappointed—extremely astonished. The lad seemed to have an intuitive knowledge of what had been done and the fun that was looked for: he took his coat off and, keeping the fired skirt clear in one hand, walked up to the party and struck them one after the other over the face with it. A twist of the cracker exploded at each blow: the hairy face of one of the heroes was on fire and he howled. The other two laid violent hands on our friend and I expect would have pitched him overboard, but the Captain of the ship came to the spot, rescued him in a very determined way, and with quiet sarcasm said—'Your joke, gentlemen, has come off

admirably, but I must beg you not to repeat it, or we may have some accident; fire is a dangerous plaything.' I took McScrivensby to my cabin, and told him that although only a boy he had behaved like a man, and I expected he would receive no further molestation. Lieut. W. came to my door and was entering with a horsewhip in his hand, but I put myself in his way at the threshold, told him it was my cabin, and that it was impossible I could admit him: thus baffled, he satisfied himself by calling out to McScrivensby that he would cut him in two the first time he appeared on deck.

That night the boy remained in my cabin, and before he turned-in he wrote an admirable letter addressed to the three offenders and begged me to deliver it. He very briefly recapitulated the many affronts they had offered him and the mode in which he had received them, until they thought fit to proceed to lengths which compelled him to take a very decided step: he was quite prepared to give satisfaction for what he had done, but he required it also for what he had endured at their hands: if they attempted the violence that had been threatened he should at once appeal to the senior Military officer on board, and to the master of the ship; they best knew whether, if he were driven to this course, it might not be likely they would be placed under arrest, and if that happened there must be great difficulties in the way of a meeting: if they allowed the matter to drop for the present that meeting could be very well arranged at the Cape. This was the substance of his letter, which was every syllable his own, and, that there might be no sort of mistake as to the object of his letter, he concluded by distinctly calling them all three out."

"I declare," said Zumt,—getting up to take a light from Jellicoe's segar,—“I declare my heart warmed more to that boy, on reading his letter, than it has ever done to any one since.”

He resumed his seat and proceeded:—

“I saw the officers, and to do them justice they were not insensible to their position: they spoke together briefly, and then said that Mr. McScrivensby should have nothing further to complain of, and that I could speak to them again on our arrival at our first destination. We reached this about a fortnight after, and on the second morning after we landed, the Scotch lad of perhaps eighteen years of age had all three on the ground. I confess that my heart sunk within me when I thought of what was before him, but he was as unmoved as though he were at church, though quite as serious. I never saw such perfect self-possession in any man. And this was the very raw Griff that these men had thought it safe to play upon! He was the challenging party and claimed to have the elder of the three, a Captain P., out first. Their party was attended by two friends,

and I had brought one with me a young medical man, who was buried, by-the-by, the very day you landed. I mentioned my principal's request, and it was at once conceded. Captain P. stepped forward and in a minute or two they were in their places. The word was given, they fired, and no harm was done. We reloaded the pistols: again the word, and the Captain staggered and came to his knees, but he was on his feet again directly. The back of his coat was opened as if it had been done with a blunt knife, and the ball had entered just by the left shoulder-blade and passed out. McScrivensby called me and asked if any harm was done? I replied I thought not, upon which he said: Thank God! call upon W.' He was as pale as death but firm as iron. One of the seconds proposed that their places should be reversed. I saw nothing to choose in their positions and therefore made no objection. When I took my friend his pistol he received it with his left hand: this did not strike me at the time but when the words were given 'Ready! Fire!' to my astonishment he brought himself left shoulder forward, and so obeyed the order. His antagonist fell as if shot through the head, and nearly enough it was so: he had on a Military cap, the peak of which was most providentially askew: the ball struck the small plate near the centre of it and glanced off: the blow stunned him for two or three minutes but nothing more. McScrivensby moved not, and he told me afterwards that he did not see his opponent fall, that he was shocked at the work he was engaged in, and with closed eyes was thinking of the anguish he might be laying up for his mother and sisters—all in the world who cared for him. There was yet another gentleman to satisfy and be satisfied upon, and he was hardly a year or two older than McScrivensby;—I can't think his feelings at the moment can have been particularly agreeable. We were loading the pistols when McScrivensby called me to him, and taking my arm he left his position saying, as he moved, 'I must speak to these gentlemen,' and before I could reply we were upon them—'Gentlemen,' he said, 'this can go no further. I never fired a pistol in my life before this morning, and I have narrowly escaped two murders. Spare me, I beg of you, the risk of a third. I am content to incur rather the chance of any misrepresentation, yet I think I may rely on your honor to vindicate mine.' And this was the youth they had called a stupid lout!"

"He was a trump beyond all question!" observed Jellicoe—"What did the seconds say?" I asked.

"Why," continued Jabez, "they spoke like men of sense and real courage, and said there was no room for misrepresentation, that his conduct in the field must be approved wherever it was spoken of. On this a pleasant smile came over the boy's face, and he

went up to the unwounded one of the trio, and would have offered him his hand, but he could not lift it, and then for the first time I found the explanation of his firing with his left hand. Captain P.'s second ball had struck him on the point of the shoulder and fractured the bone. The two wounded officers got leave to go on to Madras in another vessel about to sail, thinking, I suppose, they would be more at their ease then in the *Athol*; the third went on to Calcutta, became the bosom friend of McScrivensby, died of jungle-fever twelve years after, and left him all his savings.

"Well," says Jellicoe—"he was a trump too!"

"Did this affair get wind?" I enquired.

"To an extraordinarily small extent," replied Jabez. "It was talked off at first pretty much as it occurred, and sounding so much like a little romance it died away as such, but it is as much a fact as Table Mountain."

"As true as twopence," said Jellicoe.

"Or woman's love," said I, *sotto voce*.  
Jack winced.

It was about 2 p. m. when a carriage drove up, and I received the cards of the Reverend Mr. Jerningham Jones and his wife. It was, I confess, in the expectation of this visit, after what Jellicoe had said, that I peremptorily insisted on dressing and a sofa instead of remaining in bed. The Reverend gentleman read me a serious homily upon duelling in an impressive style, after which, in the most friendly way, he invited me to a hit of backgammon and won £2-10,—the lady sitting by with some fancy-work she had brought with her, and chatting in the most charming manner. While I was thinking that I had had about hits enough at half a sovereign a game, Jellicoe came up and insisted upon showing Mr. Jones "the exquisitely-arranged grounds and garden of Mr. Jabez Zumpt," and with a consideration than which nothing finer is recorded in the history of Damon and Pythias, he remarked that he was quite sure Mrs. Jones would sit with the patient during their brief absence. I made up my mind to put Jellicoe in my will for a respectable annuity.

They went out and were away, Jack said more than an hour, to me it seemed about ten minutes. Certainly never was so delightful a companion as Mrs. Jerningham Jones! Such intelligence, such wit, such an uninterrupted flow of language, with a voice that was music! I was now quite clear that Julia Bentham was a very tame and common-place person, and felt rather sorry for poor Jellicoe than otherwise.

It is something marvellous, the facility with which young men fall in love with married women! They may be proof to the

attractions of a score of spinsters, but a pretty wife plays the devil with them.

Mrs. Jones was a little confidential. She ought perhaps to be happy, but she was not sure that she was so. How horrible the idea that such a creature should be anything short of blest! It touched my feelings very much, and I spoke comfortingly upon the hint: this saddened her and she sighed, let her work fall listlessly on her lap, threw up her lustrous eyes to Heaven, and gazed as if she were reading her future there. I took her hand, but she withdrew it as if mine had been extremely hot, and rising from her chair she exclaimed,—“No—no—this cannot be!”—and then in another voice altogether and with increased abstraction she observed—“I’m sorry it was in the leg!”

“Is it my leg you allude to, Mrs. Jones?”

“Your leg Splif—Mr. Splifflebury—you cannot wear it in a sling; now if it had been your arm you might have done so; there is nothing I am so passionately fond of as an arm in a sling!”

I was about to assure her that I would mutilate myself at once, when Jellicoe gave a shrill crow like a cock, in which accomplishment he was peculiarly happy, and entered the room with a fat chubby male Zumpt on his shoulders. The Reverend Mr. Jones was at his heels.

“My dear Jerningham,” said his excellent wife taking him by both hands, “how could you stay away so long!”

(*To be continued.*)

## SHOOTING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

BY S.

MY DEAR ABEL EAST,—I send you two letters, which I have received from a friend who has been shooting in the neighbourhood of Almorah, and which appear to me to be sufficiently interesting to merit a place in *the Review*. Should you be of the same opinion, you are most heartily welcome to them, as also to any more which I may receive from the same source.

S.

Our best thanks.—A. E.

*Almorah, 10th December 1855.*

MY DEAR S.,—On the 1st of November L. and myself started for Namick, which is a place some seven or eight marches north of this. On the road there was nothing to be done, and we

merely shot a few kallege pheasants to keep ourselves supplied with grub. On our arrival at Namick, we left most of the traps there, and set off on a *dour*, two days' journey up the hills, into the interior, putting up in caves. On the first day, I only got one shot at a Thar; on seeing him the Hill-men, as usual, became highly excited, one fellow laid hold of my arm and another shoved me along, and I was hurried up and down places, along which I should never have dreamed of attempting to go in cold blood, with my legs frequently flying out beyond all control, from the heavy shooting boots with which I was armed. At last I was set down, all breathless, on a narrow ledge of rock, and quietly requested to shoot a Thar, who was bolting off as hard as he could, some hundred yards below me. I fired one ball, and just succeeded in missing him *neatly*. Next day we went higher up, but did not succeed in getting a single shot. The third day I got two shots at the Tharnee, or female Thar; the first I missed, but was more fortunate with the second. But she fell down such an awful precipice, that it took a whole day to find her, and when she *was* found, she looked more like a huge *koffah* than anything else, being so smashed that I could only pick out a bit of flesh here and there. The meat very much resembles mutton in taste. On the day after this, seeing a very old Thar, I made all the niggers sit down, and, having on a pair of rope-shoes, I managed after a very long stalk, to put a bullet into his shoulder, and as he was scrambling away, I gave him another, which split his liver all to bits. He fell a good way down, but luckily his horns were not damaged. His skin was a good one, being covered with long whitish hair about the breast, and nearly black on the hind quarters. After this, I searched for Thar for two whole days, but, not finding any more, on the third day I returned to Namick. L. was a short distance above Namick, so I rejoined him there, and remained two days, bagging, during that time, five Moonall, one Cocklass, and a Loonghee. The Cocklass are much larger here than about Almorah, and the Loonghee is the pheasant, mis-called Argus, our old friend, the Phulgur of the Kangra Hills. Finding this unsatisfactory kind of work, I moved up higher and went above the forest, on to some open downs, covered with short grass. Here I stayed a day and a half, bagging six brace of snow-partridges, called *Hivallus* by the natives. I suspect they are a kind of Ptarmigan and different to some which I have seen. They were a kind of rusty iron grey, in color, with brown breasts, red legs and beak, and feathered down to the spur. I found them either in the open ground, or in the ravines. They fly about in small flocks, and are about the size of the large rock-pigeon, or Indiah grouse, of the North-west, which they also very

much resemble in habits, and general appearance. It was snowing nearly all the time I was up here, so I wore my *choga* kilted up, and a flannel night-cap, and went *mooning* about, looking something like an Esquimaux. All the water was frozen up, and the little sun there was made no impression on it, so I was obliged to melt snow and icicles, for drinking purposes. I was putting up all this time in a deserted sheep-shed, where the cold was so intense, that it was too much even for the fleas, which abounded elsewhere. However, by keeping up rousing fires at night I managed to keep myself pretty comfortable, and altogether felt as jolly as possible. L. had remained down below, and when I rejoined him again, I went to look for more Thar in the old place, but without success. I got five long shots at Gooral, but no results, the grass though dead being so long, that only their heads were visible, L. not having got enough birds, which he is stuffing, determined to remain out a little longer, and I made tracks homewards. On the way, I stayed a day or two at a rather nice-looking jungle, which I had remarked on the road up. Here I got two unsuccessful shots at Kakur, but sent a bullet clean through both shoulders of a third, a buck, and bagged him. After this good action I made three long steps into Almora. I had thirteen ball-shots during the trip, and only bagged three. This you will say is rather a shabby average, but a Gooral's head at a hundred yards below you, is any thing but an easy mark. Besides the animals, I bagged twenty-nine birds, pheasants of different kinds, snow partridges, and Pewra partridges. These last have entirely the habits of pheasants, being found only in the woods. They have the colors of both chakoor, and black partridge, and equal the latter in size. I saw plenty of snow-pigeon, such as we used to get in the high hills above Kangra, and another kind of a purple color, with bronzed wings and back. All the animals seem to be larger in these regions than I have seen elsewhere. There are swarms of pigs, and many surrow, but, strange to say, I have never fallen in with one of either since I entered the hills, but I don't despair of doing so yet. The few musk-deer which there are here, are entirely hidden in the long grass, at this season. In a day or two, I am going off to the Mulloa-Tal-lake to try a little fishing, and expect to get the usual quantity represented by the figure 0. Thence I intend crossing over to a place near Ramghur, where the Jerrow and Kakur are said to come out quite boldly into the khets, as the villagers have all gone to the Terrai. F. joins me at Ramghur, and I shall let you know what luck we get this time. I expect to have a full account of *your* expedition. This is the jolliest place I ever saw, you can go out when your like and have any sport imaginable, and then come back to the station for



a few days' rest. There is a good library, society free and easy, nobody interferes with you, and the climate glorious.

*Almorah, 25th January.*

MY DEAR S,—Herewith I send you an account of what I have been doing since my last. I started for the Mullooa-Tal-lake a few days after I last wrote to you, and on leaving the Peura Bungalow directed my niggers and traps to go to a certain village to which I went on ahead myself, and on arrival, leaving my *shikaree* there, I went down to a *khet* of young wheat near the jungle, which I knew of. I found great signs of Jerrow, but none made their appearance. One Kakur, only, of evil destiny, showed himself, and I dropped him with one bullet, shouldered him, and walked off to the village, where I ought to have found my servants, but they had evidently mistaken the road, and were *no-where*. The village was entirely deserted, so I just turned into the best house I could find, made a fire, frizzled some fids of the aforesaid Kakur, which *Bell* and I eat between us, and spent the night in sleeping a little and warming myself a great deal. The next day my servants appeared, and the day after, we arrived at the lake. I saw a Bear on the road, but did not get a shot at him. The night before I arrived, a Tiger had driven a Jerrow into the lake, which the villagers secured, (the Jerrow and not the lake.) I fished with every kind of bait I could think of, without getting a single bite, and then I tried shooting the fish with equal success, and finally I made some flies, but by that time I found my rod had got smashed somehow or another, so that it all ended in nothing at all, as I expected. This lake is not much smaller than Nynce Tall, with precipitous banks in most places, and a great number of weeds, near the edges, still there are places free from them, and you can fish very well from the bank, or make a raft, if you prefer it, and if a man who could throw a fly well or even a good bait-fisher were to go there at the proper season, about March or April, he would probably get excellent sport. The fish are numerous, and many of them are very large, they are, I believe, a species of trout. From the lake, I went up to a place on the Gagur range, and in the evening I posted myself in a young *khet* in the middle of the jungle. After it became moonlight, two or three beasts, which I imagine were Jerrow, came to the *khet*, but went away again, without my being able to catch sight of them.

Next night I went and placed myself near to where they had come out of the jungle the preceding evening; about dark, a stag came out, exactly where I had been posted the night before. I slipped off my shoes and tried to get up to him, but

before I could do so, he moved off again, not from any alarm, but because the corn was so short that there was very little to eat, and after a nibble or two, there was nothing to detain him. The third night I saw no deer, but a bear came across, out of shot, went into the jungle, and there met another bear, and then began a series of the most extraordinary and laughable noises you ever heard. It was quite dark inside the jungle, and I hardly admired the idea of going in to tackle two bears at once, when I could not see them, besides for the same reason, I should probably only have disturbed them to no purpose, so I resolved to let them alone for the present. Next morning I found these two individuals, my friends of the night before, up a couple of oak trees, looking after their breakfasts. I got to within 60 yards of one of them, and put a bullet into him, I think somewhere about the shoulder; he fell out of the tree and into a nullah, and then went off. I followed him for an hour by the blood-marks, but ultimately lost him. I saw no more bears after this, but *Bell* coming behind me one day, met a bear that I must have passed in the jungle, whereupon she howled with affright, and the bear rushed off, evidently thinking there was something wrong. I had one other shot at a Kakur, but missed him, and finding the game scarce here, I set off for Almora, taking my little gun with me to shoot pheasants on the road. • Whilst I was looking for pheasants a leopard dashed out and seized *Bell*; I began to creep up behind him, intending to blow his spine to bits with shot, at close distance, but the dog began to sing out, and I felt awfully savage at seeing an old pet maltreated, so as I saw there was no time to be lost, and an instant's delay would cause the loss of the dog, I gave the leopard a charge of shot in his loins, at about twenty yards. This of course did not do him much harm, but it made him drop the dog like a hot potatoe, and he disappeared in the jungle. • On getting my rifle I searched for him for a long time, but could not find him. *Bell*, though much wounded, has now got all right; she might easily have escaped, but she stood there wagging her tail, like a muff, thinking, I suppose, that it was some kind of dog, till the beast laid hold of her. I could have made sure of the leopard by sacrificing the dog, as the former never saw me, but, of course, I would not see an old pet murdered, for all the leopards in Kumaon. •

After being at home for a short while, F., S. and I went down to Recta Gar, and up the Surjoo valley to the Bagesur fair. • F. had two men with him who were capital shikarees, but yet he got nothing; I got three ruining shots at Gooral, all of which I missed. Then I got a long standing shot at a Kakur and hit him in the hind quarter, I saw him licking the wound, but he

got away through the long grass. At Bagesur we got a decent bag of blacks, but the fair was not worth seeing. I got the skin of one of those leopards found on the other side of the Snowy Range. He is rather smaller than the Kumaon leopard, and is of a pale yellow color, with a few black patches and spots; the niggers say he is awfully savage.

The next place I went to was Binsur, where I saw nothing, but P. who was with me, missed a Kakur, and hit a Bear with a big conical bolt, when, as usual, the old brute got away, and could not be found again. Next day we returned to Alinorah.

This is a good time of the year for bears, but they are difficult to kill single-handed, and unless you can get close up to them, and put a bullet through the head or neck, you are not likely to bag. To tell you the truth, I would rather get the smallest deer, than one of these beast. I always feel as if it were hardly a legitimate kind of sport. This is no doubt a boshy idea, as, setting aside the fun, which is great, they are very dangerous to the villagers, and do a deal of damage to the crops, but then they *are* such rum old buffers, to see one up an oak tree makes you laugh, he is so like an old gentleman in a pea-coat, and a loose pair of breeches, and when a branch breaks and he tumbles down, he begins cursing and swearing, so that you may hear him a mile off.

In Gooral ground the grass is so long that you are liable to go to Davy Jones or smash your rifle, and the Gooral are difficult to see. In the forest there are so many dead leaves, which make such a horrible crackling, as you go through them, stalking is next to impossible, so that, with the exception of bears, this is anything but a favourable time for large game.

The other day we had a fall of snow, so, thinking the Jerrow would be driven by it from the higher hills, I went a short way to look for them, but though they were in the valleys, they kept under cover all day, and I never saw one. I waited about the young wheat-fields after dark, but to no purpose, except giving a chance of a supper to a tiger, who was always prowling about, and who had lately killed a boy near there. If nothing occurs to prevent me, I shall start for the Terai, about the 20th of next month, when I hope to be able to get some elephants. F. intends to join me about the 1st March. Of course there will be plenty of spotted deer, but what I particularly want to get is a real Barah-Singha and some Maha. The latter, I believe, a kind of Sambhur. We shall see what luck there will be this time, and I shall let you know all about it when we return.

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# CALCUTTA RACES 1856-57.

## Nominations of the 1st of May.

### THE DERBY.

|                   |           |               |                     |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------------|
| Mr Thomas'        | bay a g   | Whalebone.    |                     |
| Mr Return's       | g a h     | Thunderer.    |                     |
| Abel East's       | g a h     | Shylock.      |                     |
| Chin Chin's       | bay a h   | Sultan.       |                     |
| The Islander's    | g a h     | Pirate.       |                     |
| —, —              | nut g a h | Telemachus.   |                     |
| Mr. Payne's       | g a h     | Orestes.      |                     |
|                   | c a h     | Flyaway.      |                     |
|                   | : a h     | Lightning.    |                     |
| Mr Reynolds'      | : a h     | Skender Beg.  |                     |
|                   | g colt    | Theodore.     |                     |
|                   | g colt    | The Mamelon.  |                     |
| Sheik Ibrahim's   | g a c     | Zier Mahaboo  |                     |
|                   | g a c     | Revenge       |                     |
|                   | c a c     | Massariez     | Entered on terms    |
|                   | g a h     | Doctor        | of Prospectus as to |
| Hadjec Mahommed's | g a h     | Cairo         | Dealers.            |
| —, —              | i g a h   | Hero          |                     |
| Mr Monghyr's      | b a h     | Luck's All    |                     |
| Mr Grey's         | g a g     | Victim.       |                     |
| Mr Southover's    | b a h     | Little Trump. |                     |

### THE COLONIAL.

|                       |            |                                      |  |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Mr Thomas'            | bay a h    | Pretence.                            |  |
| Mr Arthur's           | b a c      | Autocrat, by Crassus, dam Wood-      |  |
|                       |            | bine (Aust) by Emigrant,             |  |
| Mr Thomas'            | bj cb f    | Empress.                             |  |
| Mr Return's           | b Cape c   | Zouave (by Wildrake out of Cracker.) |  |
| Mr Payne's            | bay aust g | Belisarius.                          |  |
| Messrs Cook and Co.'s | bj sp c    | Mameluke, by Ingnet, dam by          |  |
|                       |            | O'Connell. Entered on terms of       |  |
|                       |            | Prospectus as to Dealers.            |  |
| Mr Monghyr's          | b cb f     | Amelia, by Selim, dam Meg Merri-     |  |
|                       |            | lies' Dam.                           |  |
| —, —                  | br cb f    | Isabella, by Ædipus, dam ditto.      |  |
| —, —                  | b cb f     | Hippona, by Selim, dam Grace Lee's   |  |
|                       |            | dam.                                 |  |
| —, —                  | b cb c     | King Coil, by Selim, dam a N S W     |  |
|                       |            | Mare.                                |  |
| —, —                  | c cb c     | Kouso, by Crassus, dam a half        |  |
|                       |            | Arab Mare.                           |  |

# THE GREAT WELTER.

|                 |            |                                |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Mr Thomas'      | b a g      | Whalebone,                     |
| Mr Return's     | g a c      | Thunderer.                     |
| Abel East's     | g a h      | Shylock.                       |
| Chin Chin's     | bay a "h   | Sultan.                        |
| The Islander's  | g a h      | Pirate.                        |
| —, —            | aust g a h | Telemachus.                    |
| Mr Payne's      | g a h      | Orestes.                       |
| —, —            | c a h      | Flyaway.                       |
| —, —            | bay a h    | Speculator.                    |
| Mr Reynolds'    | g a h      | Skender Beg.                   |
| —, —            | g colt     | Theodore.                      |
| Sheik Ibrahim's | g a c      | Zoroaster. Entered on terms of |
|                 |            | Prospectus as to Dealers.      |
| Mr Monghyr's    | b a h      | Juck's All.                    |

ABEL EAST, *Secretary.*

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

### ERRATA IN CALCUTTA RACE PROSPECTUS.

- Page 129, line 3 from bottom, after "DRAWING ROOM STAKES," insert  
"10 G. M. each, h. f. with a Purse of 20 G. M. added."  
Page 130, line 9, after "Calcutta Weight for age"—insert "Entrance  
10 G. M. h. f."  
Page 131, line 15, after "Gilbert mile,"—insert "To close the day before  
the meeting, and name or declare forfeit by 2 P. M. the day  
before the race."  
Same paragraph, omit "Country Breds 9st. 3lbs. Arabs, 8st. 7lbs.  
Maidens allowed 5lbs."  
Page 143, line 6, after "4 G. M. for those accepting," insert "1½ mile,"

### THE SONEPORE RACE MEETING, 1855-56.

BY CASTOR.

THREE cheers for the Sonapore Meeting of 1855! were the last words of an article I sent to the *Review* in October last, but those cheers were prospective, as "Sonapore Prospects" was then my theme, and although I hoped for the best, and put a smiling front on the matter, yet I can now afford to confess, that "the wish was father to that thought," for though the Sonapore Prospects were good, they *might* have been better; only three stables had entered, and by an absurd and unsportsman-like rule, none of those stables were allowed to start more than one horse in each race, so that although they had all entered two or three, the operation of the above *mis-rule* made it certain that each contest could be but a trio: this was a damper at the very outset, rather hard to get over, but got over it was on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread.

As mentioned in my last, the three stables were Mr. Monghyr's, Mr. Cloud's and the Confederates'. At the commencement of the season it was thought a very bold thing of the two latter to throw down the gauntlet to the hitherto invincible Mr. Monghyr, but as time passed on it began to be whispered, that from various causes the Monghyr stable was not so strong as in days of yore, and when it became positively known that Babylonian was *not* to run, then indeed Sonapore Prospects brightened, as that great horse's undoubted superiority to any thing in India rendered the chance of a struggle with him so hopeless, that walks over would have been certainly the order of the day,—and somehow or other, walks over are *not* popular. Subscribers to the races cannot see the fun of them, but Babylonian's secession ought not to have materially affected the strength of the stable, as it still remained numerically strong—consisting of Legerdemain, a

Bay English Gelding, by Sleight-of-Hand, Grace Lee, Rejected, Annette, Meg Merrilies, Hippona and King Cole, the last three Maidens of Mr. Monghyr's own breeding, and all supposed to be first-raters.

Mr. Cloud's string consisted of four, Diana, English; Firetail, a Waler; and Egypt and Chancery, Arabs. These horses on the whole were not thought much of, though Diana was known to be a good one *if* she would run honestly, but she had hung-fire so frequently that she had no friends. The other three were Maidens. The Confederates string of five, could boast of at least two good names, Beeswing and Boomerang, their Maidens were, Hero, Laura, Walers, and Helen, a C. B. filly, by Crassus—and these horses had one point decidedly in their favor, they had been under Hartley's charge from the very commencement of the training season, and, as a trainer, Hartley certainly does shine. Besides the above horses, the Confederates had Tasso, a V. D. L. horse, and Rector and Diamond, Arabs, all well-known horses in Behar, so their stable was decidedly strong.

The 17th November was the day advertised for the first race to come off, and as if fortune had determined to smile on Sonapore in 1855, stable accidents had been unusually few, indeed none had been reported till a day or two before the races, when Grace Lee's absence from the course having been generally remarked, it was officially announced that an accident, trifling in itself, would prevent her appearing. This was a sad disappointment, as her meeting with Beeswing had been looked forward to with the greatest interest, but Mr. Monghyr's stable is very "dark:" so the racing men waited with patience for the ordinary to be held on the 16th, when declarations of starting must be formally made.

The First Race in the Programme was:

The Chumparun Cup, for all English and Colonial Maidens. 1½ Miles. Sonapore weight for age, &c., &c., for this the horses entered, were—

|                   |           |             |           |              |   |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------|---|
| Mr Monghyr's      | b e g     | Legerdmain, | 9st 11lbs | (Irving,)    | 1 |
| The Confederates' | g n s w g | Hero,       | 9st 0lb   | (Hartley,)   | 2 |
| Mr Cloud's        | b n s w m | Firetail,   | 8st 9lbs  | (Meor Khan,) | 3 |

The Confederates' B. N. S. W. M. Laura was also entered, and would have been started, but for the absurd rule prohibiting a second horse starting, which thus at once marred sport: none of the above horses were public favorites. Legerdmain and Hero were however backed at evens against each other, whilst Firetail was completely out of the betting. The race is soon told. At the word off: Firetail backed her rider off, breaking his collar-bone. Hero went away with the lead, which he kept as long as he could, which was for about a mile and a quarter, when Legerdmain passed him and cantered in two lengths in front, Hartley punishing Hero frightfully for losing the race. The timing however was not bad, considering the heavy state of the course, the pile and three quarters being run in 3m. 32s.

Notwithstanding Legerdmain's easy victory, his calibre was taken by the cognoscenti, and pronounced "narrow gauge." Thus destroying the hopes formed by lovers of sport that he would make Beeswing do her best.

The Second Race was—

The Doomraon Cup for all Maidens, Country-breds and Arabs. R. C., &c., &c.

|                   |          |                |                       |   |
|-------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|---|
| Mr Monghyr's      | b c b m  | Meg Merrilies, | 9st 4lbs (Irving,) .. | 1 |
| The Confederates' | ch c b f | Helen,         | 7st 5lbs (Abdool,)... | 2 |
| Mr Cloud's        | g a h    | Chancery,      | 9st 0lb (Rameshur,)   | 3 |

The above were the horses actually started. Two more C. Bs. were entered by Mr. Monghyr, but he too was prevented from starting more than one. Why, the framers of that preventive rule alone can tell.

This race caused much more interest than the preceding one. Old Soneporeans had seen Meg cantering round their Course for the last three years, and her non-appearance at the starting post, meeting after meeting, and yet looking quite "fit," made people imagine she was indeed a flier, whose maiden ought not to be thrown away lightly. Helen too, from her very blood appearance, and beautiful style of going, had her friends, though she was but a three-year old, and would labour under the disadvantages of a native jockey, and a disadvantage indeed it proved in the sequel: both Meg and Helen are by Crassus, and bred by their respective owners, who on this account took a double interest in their meeting. Chancery, the Arab, was not much fancied, as of late years Arabs have always run last at Sonepore, and will, every where as a rule, when opposed to *any* other class of race horse, his only chance however was thrown away by the stupidity of his native rider, who, instead of going away at best pace from the post, cantered off for the first three quarters, closely followed by the two C. B. fillies, at the mile from home they passed him "as if he was standing." Meg leading at a great pace: Abdool on Helen running like a — native *outside* the whole way: thus making the poor little filly run at least 50 yards more than her antagonist, who, under the skilful guidance of Peter Irving, was running on the very inside, cutting each corner sharp; and not going over a yard more of ground than was absolutely necessary. Notwithstanding all this, Helen closed with Meg at the quarter mile, and raced the whole way home, neck and neck: both jocks hard at work, the struggle ending, thanks to English handling, in Meg's favor by a head and neck. The time was very bad: R. C. in 3m. 20s. owing to the very easy way they cantered for nearly half the distance, but the last mile must have been *very* fast. The distance round this course is 1½ miles and 158 yards. Confound that 158 yards. It's a thousand pities they can't be converted into 440 yards, and thus make the R. C. 1¼s. That the worst horse (barring the Arab who was no where) had won the race, was the general opinion.

The Third Race was a Galloway Stakes, ¼ of a Mile. Weight for inches. The competitors were—

|                   |            |              |                         |   |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|
| Mr Cloud's        | c b gal    | Chocolate,   | 7st 4lbs (Irving) ....  | 1 |
| Mr Pitcorthie's   | br b f     | Vesta,       | 8st 11lbs (Hartley,) .. | 2 |
| The Confederates' | g a gal    | Diamond,     | 8st 0lb (Abdool,)....   | 3 |
| Mr Lambert's      | c ch b gal | C O' Malley, | 8st 7lbs (Curran) ..    | 4 |
| Mr Jim's          | b c b gal  | Jawbones,    | 8st 11lbs (Mr Gibbon,)  | 5 |

Chocolate the favorite by a long chalk; for although Diamond had beaten him last year, he had in the interim picked up wonderfully, and was now looking the picture of a racer and going as well as he looked. Vesta too had her lovers; but anything beyond half a mile is too much for a Poosah filly, and so it proved in this case, that wonderful little horse Chocolate winning with ease, doing the three quarters in the first-rate timing of 1m.



26½s. ! carrying 8½lbs. over weight. Indigo, the winner of this race last year, acted as umpire on this occasion.

The Fourth Race was a Hack Stakes, won by Mr. Herwald's b. c. b. f. Nell Gwynne, in the capital time of 56½s. the half mile, beating five others, the Chuprah Mare Maggie Lauder running a good second. Nell Gwynne was well and steadily ridden by her owner, who was thus rewarded for the trouble he took and patience he exercised in breaking her of her bolting propensities. Nell Gwynne is a remarkably pretty filly, out of the English Mare Melody, by the Cape Horse Here I go. This race closed the sport of the day, and a right good day's sport it was, and yet, as our correspondent justly observed—"The results were such, as not at all to destroy the future interest in the Meeting," which he it remarked the first day's racing generally does.

Although Mr. Monghyr was the winner of the day, the prestige of his stable was slightly diminished, and all felt these would be a pretty equal distribution of the Sonopore loaves and fishes before the Meeting closed.

Every thing was propitious: the weather was delightful, the attendance good, the Meeting being crowded, and subscriptions as a necessary consequence, pouring in so fast, that the Secretary actually laboured under a plethora of capital: and here I may observe the subscription list before it closed, amounted to *upwards* of ten thousand rupees. Hurrah for Sonopore and our Secretary, who can collect such subscriptions, and once more, Three cheers for the Sonopore Meeting of 1855.

#### THE SECOND DAY COMMENCED WITH

The Civilians' Cup for all Maidens, 1½ mile, for which there were six nominations, but, as before, three only were allowed to start:

|                   |          |                |           |                |
|-------------------|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| The Confederates' | ch c b f | Helen,         | 7st 4lbs  | (Abdool,) .. 1 |
| Mr Monghyr's      | bn c b m | Meg Merrilies, | 9st 8lbs  | (Irwing,) .. 2 |
| Mr Cloud's        | g a h    | Egypt,         | 8st 12lbs | (Rameshur,) 8  |

The betting at the ordinary, the evening before this race was very spirited. Meg a decided favorite, being backed at 5 to 1 against the Filly, who however met with steady support, having at least *one* warm admirer who booked the odds against her wherever he could, and on the morning of the race when "odds" were no longer procurable, backed her at "evens" against the field.

The one and three quarter miles being 282 yards below the post, the horses were led past the stand, the Arab Egypt attracting universal admiration from his power and beauty, but, when wheeled round and started as they thundered past, Egypt leading, with Meg second, and Helen following, the Filly became at once first favorite, from the beautiful way she glided over the ground. "2 to 1 on Helen" from that fair lady's lover, rather astonished those individuals who had been betting 5 to 1 against her the night before, and their faces got yet longer when they saw the Filly following Meg as her shadow in the commonest of canters, whilst the mare strained every nerve to get away, but it was useless; at the quarter mile from home, the point to which Abdool had been ordered to hold, Helen flew past Meg, and came in an easy winner by three lengths—the Arab about that distance behind the Mare. The cheers that greeted Helen's

victory, nearly brought down the Stand, embracing parties were seen in all directions, whilst hornpipes were being danced on narrow ledges and other equally dangerous spots as a relief to excited feelings.

The first three quarters was only as fast as the Arab could make it, the whole timing, therefore, was not very good, being 3m. 31s., the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, R. C. 3m. 10s. even timing, but the last mile was 1m. 55s. and even then the Filly was not doing any thing like her best; her performance therefore fully justified the opinion pronounced on her by our Sonepore authority, Major Apperley, that she was a second Pretender, whom she very much resembles: so says Barnes, Pretender's Trainer and Jockey, and by the way, to show how curiously things turn out, it was a casual remark made by Mr. Campbell, Pretender's first owner, that brought Helen into the world. On seeing her dam, The Araby Maid, Mr. C. remarked the great resemblance to Victoria; Pretender's dam, and suggested breeding young Pretender from her, a suggestion then and there carried out. Helen is by Crassus, and Crassus every one knows, or ought to know, is by Emilius, a Derby winner, out of Variation, an Oaks winner. Helen has a younger sister also by Crassus, who promises to be even better than Helen, a profitable mare certainly the Araby Maid must be to her owner, who informed us not long ago that she is now heavy in foal to Sotterley by Plefipo, a horse who ran well in the Derby of 1846. But to return from the English Derby to the Sonepore races. After the excitement of the Civilians' Cup Race had slightly abated, the next race was called for: it was a Purse of 15 G. M., for all Horses, 1 mile G. R., again the magic number 3 came to the post.

|                   |            |           |                         |         |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|
| Mr Monghyr's      | rn v d l g | Rejected, | 10st 4lbs (Stocks),     | ..... 1 |
| Mr Parr's         | b n s w m  | Annette,  | 10st 4lbs (Owner),      | ..... 2 |
| The Confederates' | g n s w g  | Hero,     | 9st 11lbs (Mr Herwald), | ..... 3 |

This was Rejected's first appearance this year, and although he looked more like a prize ox than a racer, he was still a decided favorite, but Annette, who had passed from Mr. Monghyr's stable into the hands of a Sporting Ensign, was also fancied, whereas Hero was like "The lovely young Lavinia (who) ONCE had friends." He, however, took the lead, running out the first half mile in 55s. when he was passed by Rejected who won, hard held, by a couple of lengths, Annette second. The whole distance (one mile) was run in 1m. 58s.

Then came a Sweepstakes for all Hacks; half a mile. Gentlemen riders.

|                 |         |                |                    |         |
|-----------------|---------|----------------|--------------------|---------|
| Mr Pitcorthis's | b c b g | Edward Morgan, | 10st 7lbs (Owner), | ..... 1 |
| Mr Herwald's    | b c b f | Nell Gwynne,   | 10st 0lbs (Owner), | ..... 2 |

"There's your sort", owners up as they always ought to be in G. R. races, the more so when they are the crack riders of the Meeting, as was the case on this occasion. Edward Morgan had never yet been beaten, in half a mile, but Nell had run *her* half in 56s. the day before, so public opinion was very evenly divided, and justly so, for after a neck and neck struggle, the Invincible again had it by half a head. Time 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

A Hack Sweepstakes for half a mile, brought four to the post. The race was won by Mr. Monser's c. c. f. Alice, in 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Maggie Lauder again running second. Verily the Sonepore Hack Timing is first-rate, but why should it not be? The Hacks are all thorough-bred or very nearly so, being selections from the Poosah Studs, which *can* turn out blood if

nothing else. Edward Morgan is, by the Red Cross Knight, The maternal grandsire of Grace Lee. He stands 16 hands high.

The Third Day ought to have commenced brilliantly, as the First Race in the Programme for the day was—

A Purse of 30 G. Ms. for *all* Horses, which would have brought the three crack platers of the Meeting together, but that unlucky accident to Grace Lee, threw her out, and although her stable substituted Legerdemain their doing so did not at all square the odds: in fact it was *two* Lombard streets to *half* a China Orange on the old mare Beeswing against the field; the starters were—

|                   |          |                     |      |      |               |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|------|------|---------------|
| The Confederates' | bn tas m | <i>Beeswing,</i>    | 9st  | 7lbs | (Hartley,) 1  |
| Mr Monghyr's      | b e g    | <i>Legerdemain,</i> | 10st | 8lbs | (Irving,) 2   |
| Mr Cloud's        | ch e m   | <i>Diana,</i>       | 10st | 4lbs | (Rameshur,) 3 |

Ten to one on a Waler mare against two English thorough-breds! Ye Gods! How low are the mighty fallen, aye and as the race was run, 50 to 1 would have been a safe investment; for the old mare, in magnificent condition, sprang off with the lead—made strong running, and came in fifty lengths a head of the other two, who nearly ran a dead heat for second place. What Hartley *could* have meant by thus unnecessarily showing Beeswing's great superiority, with plenty of Handicaps on the tapis, it is difficult to imagine. Time R. C. 3m. 6s., which being four seconds under even time, must be considered first-rate at the weights and distance.

Then came the race that used to be the most popular one at Sonepore—

The Sonepore Welter, of 20 G. Ms., for all Horses. Gentlemen Riders.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

|                   |           |                   |      |      |                 |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|------|------|-----------------|
| Mr Jorrocks'      | rn ans g  | <i>Rejected,</i>  | 11st | 0lbs | (Mr Stocks,) 1  |
| The Confederates' | g n s w g | <i>Boomerang,</i> | 10st | 7lbs | (Mr Westport) 2 |
| Mr Clouds'        | g a h     | <i>Egypt,</i>     | 9st  | 7lbs | (Mr Fraser) 3   |

This race brought old Boomerang out to run again on the course over which he had won so often, but he was in no condition, having been out of work for weeks, whereas Rejected, although lusty, was in tip-top order. He had since the last race changed hands, having become the property of that distinguished sportsman and M. F. II. Mr. Jorrocks, the redoubted owner of Indigo. The race is soon told; old Boo, as full of pluck as a four-year old, *would* make the running, but running himself out was caught by Rejected at the distance, and finally beaten by about two lengths in exactly even time,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in 3 minutes. The Arab well up, showing that he either likes high weights, or is running on, so gentlemen Handicappers keep a sharp eye on him, I would advise you. The next race was for all Arab Hacks  $\frac{3}{4}$ s. of a mile, won by Beppo beating that true blue, little Arab Galloway Indigo. Well, certainly Arabs run for ever, this is Beppo's seventh year at Sonepore, and he generally manages to snatch a race or two each year out of the five, and being always backed in the double sense of the word by his sporting owner with invariably long odds against him, must pay for his grain and oats and a trifle over.

Then came the Galloway Stakes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Heavy Weights. Gentlemen riders.

|                   |        |                   |      |      |                  |
|-------------------|--------|-------------------|------|------|------------------|
| Mr Pitcorthie's   | br b f | <i>Vesta,</i>     | 11st | 0lbs | (Owner,) . . . 1 |
| Mr Cloud's        | c b g  | <i>Chocolate,</i> | 9st  | 7lbs | (Mr Fraser,) 2   |
| The Confederates' | g a h  | <i>Diamond,</i>   | 10st | 0lbs | (Mr Lambert,) 3  |

This was regular Poosah filly distance, and won as a matter of course by Vesta, Chocolate well up. Time  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

And thus ended the Third Day, and once more, to quote the words of "Our own Correspondent!"—"There has as yet been only one particle of alloy in the cup of general happiness, and that is, that every hour is one hour less, in the future of Sonepore."

The Fourth Day commenced with the Sonepore Cup for all Horses. 2 miles, Sonepore weight for age, &c., &c.,

|                   |          |                |          |             |   |
|-------------------|----------|----------------|----------|-------------|---|
| The Confederates' | bn tas m | Beeswing,      | 9st 0lbs | (Hartley,)  | 1 |
| Mr Monghey's      | bn cb m  | Meg Merrilies, | 8st 5lbs | (Irving,)   | 2 |
| Mr Cloud's        | g a h    | Egypt,         | 8st 0lbs | (Rameshur,) | 3 |

After the display Hartley made on the last day of Beeswing's speed, there was but little betting on this race. Any odds on the old mare, who again sprang off and again came in lengths upon lengths ahead of the other horses, Hartley evidently racing against time, as he went past the Stand hard at work, legs and arms going, a capital race for second place between Meg and Egypt was won by the former. The timing of course very good, the two miles in 3m. 56s. Meg doing it in about 3-58 or 59.

Hurrah! a Handicap at last—

The Modenarain Cup for all Horses to be Handicapped by the Stewards. R. C.

|                   |            |           |          |           |   |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|
| Mr Cloud's        | ch a m     | Diana,    | 9st 7lbs | (Curran,) | 1 |
| The Confederates' | ch c b f   | Helen,    | 9st 8lbs | (Abdool,) | 2 |
| Mr Jorrocks'      | rn v d l g | Rejected, | 9st 7lbs | (Irving,) | 3 |

This was considered a good Handicap, and indeed turned out a first-rate one, though in defiance of the ordinary rules of Handicapping; for instance, here was Helen, a country-bred filly, called upon to meet a thorough-bred English mare, and a first-rate Van Dieman's Land horse *on even terms*! She was to carry 4 lbs. over her weight for age, and so were they—exactly, but not an ounce was she allowed for difference of class and country. However the idea had gone abroad that she was a regular fier, and men, forgetting that weights can bring Rataplan and Moonlight together, backed her at evens.

Diana on this occasion had the advantage of an English Jockey, a private in the first Fusiliers, named Curran, who having been brought up in a racing stable in England, understood his work, when placed "outside of a horse." Rejected had his old pilot, Peter Irving, whilst Helen was again entrusted to the tender mercies of Abdool, Hartley not being able to get up the weight. A capital start was effected at the very first attempt, Diana making the running at a great pace; Rejected second, and Helen "the creature that followed in his lee," and thus they ran to the mile post, when Diana began her old tricks, hanging for several seconds at the corner allowing the others to pass her, and here Peter Irving made a great mistake: instead of taking advantage of the English mare's inopportune fit of sulks, and going away at speed, he kept on the same steady pace till he reached the post half a mile from home, when trusting to his horse's known great speed for that distance, he went away as hard as he could, but not one inch did he gain on the filly, who kept just a length behind him till they reached the  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile post, when she passed him with the greatest ease and

was coming in apparently an easy winner, but Diana, most steadily ridden by Curran, had made up her lost ground, and passing Rejected like a flash of lightning, collared the filly at the distance, when a magnificent struggle ensued—nose and nose they raced every inch of the ground home, Diana winning by a short head. Rejected a couple of lengths behind the filly, who although not the winner, proved herself better than ever. Abdool on this occasion rode well and strictly to the orders he had received, which were to wait on Rejected till the  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from home, but had Peter displayed his usual judgment, the filly must have won, as Diana could not have made up her loss had the pace been *made* better when she tried to bolt. No one, however, regretted Diana's victory, as her owner, Mr. Cloud, runs his horses like a man, but has hitherto been very unlucky. This race was also run in even time—R. C. 3m. 10s.

Then came a very uninteresting race—

A Purse of 20 G. Ms. for all maidens that have not won either Cups or Public money before this-day.

It was won by the Confederates' g. n. s. w. g. Hero, beating Fire-tail and Bob.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile, time not taken. This was followed by

The Planter's Purse of 25 G. Ms. (long live the Tirhoot Planters) for all Horses—mile heats—a Handicap.

This liberal gift only brought two horses to the post—

|                   |           |            |           |              |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Mr Cloud's        | g a h     | Egypt      | 8st 7lbs  | (Irving,) 1  |
| The Confederates' | g n s w g | Boomerang, | 10st 4lbs | (Hartley,) 2 |

To describe this race I must once more quote from "our own Correspondent" to add to his description would be a vain attempt "to gild refined gold."

"Only two were entered, and people were disappointed that there should not be more sport for so sporting a gift, but the result was far different from the expectation (the Handicappers evidently had not kept their eyes on Egypt's running, or they would not have made an old Waler out of work, give him one stone and eleven pounds,) Boomerang made the running during the first quarter in 29 seconds and the next quarter in 27: the half mile in 56 seconds. Here the Arab closed with him, and they swung round the turn and into the straight running at the  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile post like "twin bullets." At the Stand, the Arab had his nose in advance, but Boomerang made a gallant effort, and the race ended in a "Dead Heat." Two such races as these are a Meeting in themselves.

For the Deciding Heats the Waler was drawn, though many people thought he would have won; but none could blame the motive, which spared so good and honest an old horse so severe a trial when short of work.

Time—1 mile, 1m. 55s.

And then for our sins we had to witness a Pony race, in four heats by that little trump, the Confederates' Jenab-i-Allee, beating seven others, a Pony mare of Mr. Pitcorthie's running second. The timing no better than it should be.

The Confederates' Star was in the ascendant this-day. They were very near winning every race; out of the five races they won three, ran a dead heat for the fourth, and only lost the fifth by a head.

When we come to Winners' and Losers' Handicaps a Race Meeting may be considered over, but a Sonapore race is never "over," it *yields* (to the force

of circumstances) but never *dies*; but more of this anon. Here is a list of winners and how they were handicapped—

|                   |            |                       |           |                |   |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|---|
| Mr Cloud's        | ch e m     | <i>Diana</i>          | 10st      | (Curran,)      | 1 |
| Mr Jorrocks'      | rn v d l g | <i>Rejected</i>       | 9st 2lbs  | (Irving,)      | 2 |
| Mr Monghyr's      | b e g      | <i>Legerdemain</i>    | 9st 8lbs  | (Barnes,)      | 3 |
| The Confederates' | ch c b f   | <i>Helen</i>          | 7st 8lbs  | (Abdool,)      | 4 |
| " "               | bn tas m   | <i>Beeswing,</i>      | 10st 5lbs | } Paid Forfeit |   |
| " "               | g a s w g  | <i>Hero,</i>          | 7st 10lbs |                |   |
| Mr Cloud's        | g a h      | <i>Egypt,</i>         | 8st 2lbs  |                |   |
| Mr Monghyr's      | bn c b m   | <i>Meg Merrilies,</i> | 9st 0lbs  |                |   |

The distance to be run was two miles, and the above Handicap was generally approved of. Diana the favorite, but each horse had his or her backer. Even Helen, although her owner (who ought to know her capabilities) declared her winning at those weights, and at such a distance an *impossibility*—and so the sequel proved; she was only started to please the public, and that being in tip-top condition a two-mile gallop would do her no harm. Of the start the less said the better; suffice it to say it was the worst start ever seen at Sonepore. Rejected was a good forty yards in advance when the word "off" was given. Then came Legerdemain and behind him some distance Diana, followed by Helen; Abdool had been ordered to wait on Diana, but seeing Curran taking it very coolly on the English mare, whilst Irving was going away as hard as Rejected could take him, at least one hundred yards in front, Blacky-like he lost his head, gave the filly *her's*, and thus lost the little chance the Handicap had allowed Helen. All this time Rejected was improving his lead, so much so, that at the half mile from home, he must have been 200 yards ahead of Diana, but all at once he shut up, and at the same time Diana began to lay out in earnest, and to the astonishment of all, passed each horse in succession, and won without an effort by three lengths. Curran deserves the highest praise for the way in which he rode this race. Had he lost his temper in the least, Diana would most assuredly have played him false. In fact he won through good temper and patience, which so pleased Mr. Cloud, that he at once bought Curran's discharge out of the Fusiliers, and placed him in charge of his stable.

Time—2 miles, 3m. 56s.

The Free Handicap for losers. R. C., was contested by

|            |           |                  |          |           |
|------------|-----------|------------------|----------|-----------|
| Mr Parr's  | b a u s m | <i>Annette,</i>  | 9st 7lbs | (Irving,) |
| Mr Cloud's | b a u s m | <i>Firetail,</i> | 8st 7lbs | (Abdool,) |

Won easily by the former. Time not taken.

Then came the Hack Handicap won by Edward Morgan, carrying 11st. beating Nell Gwynne at 10st. 2lbs. and three other hacks at various weights.

Time— $\frac{1}{2}$ s of a mile, 1m. 36s.

The day's sport winding up with the Consolation Stakes, in which Hero carrying 10st. 7lbs., beat Alice, carrying 9st. with great ease. The mile in two minutes or thereabouts. And so Sonepore *would* have ended, but the Ladies said, No. They wanted another Ball, and to secure it, promised a Purse of 30 G. Ms. A Handicap for all Horses, to which the Bachelors followed suit with a Purse of 34 G. Ms. on the same terms. This at once established the nucleus for a sixth day's racing, and gave the Stewards another opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the

Handicapping line, and the result of their labors at last proclaimed itself in the following race and handicap :

The Ladies' Purse of 32 G. Ms. for all Horses ; three quarters of a mile, gentleman riders, 11st. each.

The Bachelors' Purse of 32 G. Ms. handicap for all horses—R. C. For the former four horses started.

|                   |            |                             |      |      |               |   |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------|------|---------------|---|
| Mr Jorrocks'      | rn v d l g | <i>Rejected,</i>            | 11st | 0lbs | (Mr Stocks,)  | 1 |
| Mr Pitcoorthie's  | b c b g    | <i>The Duke of Sonepore</i> |      |      |               |   |
|                   |            | <i>late Edward Morgan,</i>  | 11st | 0lbs | (Owner,)      | 2 |
| Mr Cloud's        | ch o m     | <i>Diana,</i>               | 11st | 0lbs | (Mr Herwald,) | 3 |
| The Confederates' | g n s w g  | <i>Hero,</i>                | 11st | 0lbs | (Mr Lambert,) | 4 |

Rejected drew inside place, which to a horse of his great speed in so short distance was more than half the race won : going off at score he was never headed, winning by about a couple of lengths—the Duke, second, Diana did not start kindly, or she would most probably have won, she showing even greater speed in this race than in any of her previous ones ; as the ground she made up was something incredible, very nearly a quarter of a mile, I should say in *three quarters* ! a rate of running that makes her very nearly equal to the famous American Horse, that his owner declared could run a mile in 1 m. 30s., *but for one thing* ; what that was, he for some time resolutely declined to communicate, but at last oracularly replied—“ Wall, I kalkilate my hoss could run his mile in 1m. 30s. *only*—it's impossible !” The timing of this race was first-rate, three quarters of a mile with 11st. up, in 1m. 23s.

Now for the Handicap ; four horses were entered and all four accepted, if this does not speak volumes for the Handicap, what could ?

|                   |           |                  |      |      |            |   |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------|------|------|------------|---|
| Mr Cloud's        | ch o m    | <i>Diana,</i>    | 10st | 7lbs | (Curran,)  | 1 |
| Mr Parr's         | b aus m   | <i>Annette,</i>  | 9st  | 3lbs | (Hartley,) | 2 |
| Mr Jorrocks'      | rn aus g  | <i>Rejected,</i> | 9st  | 2lbs | (Irving,)  | 3 |
| The Confederates' | b v d l h | <i>Tasso,</i>    | 8st  | 2lbs | (Abdool,)  | 4 |

This race was run before the Ladies' Purse, to suit the owners of horses, but in giving an account of them, on the principle of *place aux Dames*, the ladies' gift was first done justice to.

This was decidedly a good Handicap. Diana, notwithstanding, the favorite ; Tasso although in light was known to be only half trained, as he was not intended, to run at this Meeting, being reserved for the Mozufferpore races. Rejected under his new system made the running (formerly he used to be held to the last mile in) followed by Tasso. Annette keeping with Diana till the English mare hung at her sulking corner, when Hartley made play, catching Tasso and Rejected at the  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile, at which point all three were running abreast, but Annette soon took the lead, of which however she was deprived by Diana at the distance, the English mare adding one more to her list of victories, wining in 3m. 8s, round the course. Verily, if Diana would but run kindly from post to post, she would make Babylonian stretch himself, and I have no doubt when they meet at Lucknow the race will be a good one : would I were there to see ! After the remembrances conjured up by such a race, I am really not equal to describing Hack Races and Pony Matches. Suffice it to say such things *did* come off ; that everlasting Beppo winning the Hacks in 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. the  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and little Jenab the Ponies.

And now indeed Sonepore is over. And must we leave the bright spot

and all the dear friends we only meet once a year, under the far-spreading shade of the mangoe groves to return to the dull realities of life, after a fortnight of such genuine pleasure as none can imagine who have not visited Sonapore? But there is one cheering spot in the dark horizon. Mozufferpore is but thirty miles from Sonapore, and there is (but whither it not in Gath) a Race Meeting to come off there in January, and there we may perhaps again see the same happy smiling faces that made Sonapore a Paradise, and those horses that made it a Goodwood. But alas! another pen must chronicle those deeds. Twin brother Pollux, be thine the grey-goose quill to send an account, faithful and true, of the Mozufferpore races to *our Review*, which **MUST** be made a full and correct record of the turf; and how can it be, if we, who so dearly love the good cause, will not take the trouble to write a few lines on its behalf monthly? You might too adorn your tale by narrating the social effect racing has had on a station you and I wot well off. How, for years, a coldness and estrangement had existed between the various members of society, owing solely to their never being brought in friendly contact, and on neutral ground. How at last "a gentleman" in every sense of the word was appointed to the station, and although but a junior managed, with admirable tact and *savoir faire*, to secure the hearty co-operation of all (with one or two miserable exceptions) in getting up races, and how, year after year, the races got better, and how the annual gathering brought people together, who would otherwise never have met although members of the one large family commonly called society. How in consequence, friendships were formed, and friendly feeling on a general scale encouraged and strengthened, till harmony and good fellow-ship ruled, where coldness and discord had long misruled,—and such were the effects of racing.

## THE MOZUFFERPORE MEETING 1856.

BY PEGASUS.

A SHORT notice in the *Review* is justly due to the Mozufferpore Meeting, as it is now fairly re-established, and will not I trust be discontinued for many years. Let me commence by narrating how I got to that pretty station. I crossed the Ganges from Patna with a party of ladies on the morning of the 2nd of January last, and landed at Hajjipore, where we found our carriage, a dawk of horses having been laid all the way, thanks to the number of cattle always obtainable in Tirhoot. Between our own and our friends' nags we had managed to horse ourselves well for every stage except one, viz. the first out from Hajjipore, for which we borrowed a pair of country horses from a native at Patna. As ill-luck would have it, the first stage was very heavy and the horses had been fed on ghee, flour, &c. so after going 4 miles out of 8, the fat animals stopped at intervals, and at last positively refused to draw the carriage another inch; after giving them plenty of rest we tried it again, but they would have nothing to say to



it, so a syce was sent to search for coolies while we, determined to make the best of it, sat down to tiffin under a tope of mangoe trees. In an hour and a half the coolies appeared, "bagdorees" were fastened, and through the combined efforts of 16 coolies and the horses, we got to the end of the stage (which was heavy beyond description) and after that to Mozufferpore without any further adventure.

The Races commenced the next morning, the 3rd, and we found a well-filled stand, and a very prettily situated course in capital order, all ready for the sport. For the first Race, a Purse for all Maidens, given by Messrs. Jones and Co. 1½ mile, 3 came forth, and settled the matter thus.

|                   |           |                 |       |           |           |   |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------|-----------|-----------|---|
| The Confederates' | gr aust g | <i>Hero</i>     | aged  | 9st 10lbs | (Abdul)   | 1 |
| Mr Cloud's        | b aust m  | <i>Firetail</i> | 6 yrs | 9st 8lbs  | (Curran)  | 2 |
| Mr Wurzel's       | b aust m  | <i>Laura</i>    | aged  | 9st 10lbs | (Mr Shaw) | 3 |

*Hero* jumped off with the lead pulling to the ½ mile post, when *Firetail* closed up and the two ran together in to the straight running; *Hero* then drew a head and won easily by 3 lengths. *Laura* never showed in the race. Time 2-42 round the course, which is 1¼ mile and 110 yards: whole distance 1½ mile 3-2. This race astonished some of those who thought ~~themselves~~ knowing, and concluded that *Hero* was worth nothing because he was beaten by the English horse *Legerdemain* for 1¼ mile; and by *Rejected* for a mile, the latter being about the best miler at heavy weights in India.

Baboo Rajdeb Sing's Purse for all horses R. C. R. followed.

|                   |           |                  |            |                  |   |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|------------------|---|
| Mr Parr's         | b aust m  | <i>Annette</i>   | 10st 11lbs | (Mr Pitcorthie,) | 1 |
| The Confederates' | gr ar h   | <i>Rector</i>    | 10st 0lb   | (Mr Herwald,)    | 2 |
| Mr Ledbetter's    | gr aust g | <i>Highflyer</i> | 10st 11lbs | (Mr Shaw,)       | 3 |

A beautiful start was effected, and for the first 50 yards they all went nose and nose, then *Rector* took a commanding lead, *Annette* second, and *Highflyer* last; *Annette* went up after passing the ¼ mile post, and she and *Rector* ran in together, *Annette* winning by a length after a smart race from the distance. *Highflyer* a bad third. *Rector* ran very gamely, and stuck to the mare like a leech. Time 2-42½.

The Trial Stakes for Maiden Hacks came next but none would face *Alice* (10st. 4lb.) and *Nell Gwynne* 10st 4lb. who therefore had it all to themselves; a good race was expected, which was spoiled by a bad start. *Alice* got away several lengths before her antagonist, and making the most of her advantage, won easily by a couple of lengths, doing the ½ mile in 58 seconds.

The morning finished with a pony race, for which 5 started, the winner in 2 heats being *Kiss-me-Quick*; the absence of *Jenab-i-Ali* was regretted, as the mare would have run on about 10lbs. better terms with him than when he beat her at Sonapore.

On the second day the proceedings commenced with the Durbungah Cup, 1½ mile, weight for age, &c. Four sported the silk on this occasion, and among them old *Boomerang*. At the lottery the night before *Annette* was a great favourite, the public being apparently forgetful that *Boomerang* came out after another month's work, and that his form might possibly be more like himself than it was at Sonapore; *Annette* sold for 23, *Young Lucifer* for 13, and *Boomerang* for 6 G. Ms. in a 40 G. Ms. lottery.

|                   |           |                |      |                           |   |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|------|---------------------------|---|
| The Confederates' | gr aust g | Boomerang,     | aged | 9st 7lbs (Abdool,)        | 1 |
| Mr Parr's         | b aust m  | Annette,       | aged | 9st 7lbs (Curran,)        | 2 |
| Mr Justice's      | b tasm h  | Young Lucifer, | aged | (dec 8lbs)                | 3 |
| Mr. Ledbetter's   | gr aust g | Highflyer      | aged | 9st 10lbs (Mr. Williams,) | 3 |
|                   |           |                |      | 9st 7lbs (Hyder,)         | 4 |

Annette and Highflyer went off together, Young Lucifer next, and Boomerang, who lost a good deal of ground at the start, last. Soon after starting Highflyer went to the front, and cut out the work to the back of the Circuit house where he had shot his bolt, and gradually receded from the first to the last place. Annette then took up the running, with Boomerang a length behind her, and Lucifer two lengths behind Boomerang; at the  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile corner Boomerang and Annette ran together for about 60 yards, and at one point the fog was so thick it was impossible to distinguish one from the other. One of the two (thought to be Annette) emerged soon after, and the rider of the other was seen to be at work, when the leader turned the east corner it was discovered that it was Boomerang, who was never approached afterwards and won easily by 3 or 4 lengths, Young Lucifer an indifferent third and Highflyer last. Time 3 min.

The Stud Stakes, 1 mile, weight for age brought 4 to the post.

|                 |      |                 |       |             |                      |   |
|-----------------|------|-----------------|-------|-------------|----------------------|---|
| Mr Pitcorthie's | b f  | Vesta,          | 8 yrs | (dec 74lbs) | 7st 1lb (Abdool,)    | 1 |
| Mr Justice's    | gr c | Sans Souci,     | 4 yrs |             | 8st 4lbs (Hyder,)    | 2 |
| Mr Cloud's      | ch f | Chance,         | 3 yrs | (dec 23lbs) | 7st 1lb (Curran,)    | 3 |
| Mr Jimmy's      | b c  | Young Edstward, | 4 yrs | (dec 9lbs)  | 8st 4lbs (Meerkhan,) | 4 |

They ran a pretty race for half the distance, when Vesta took the lead, Sans Souci next, and the other two gradually tailing off. In this order they finished and Vesta won with all ease in 2-2. That old thief Edward Morgan being still on his legs, was thought invincible for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile, and walked over for the Hack Stakes; a lot of very inferior Galloways and the pony Kiss-me-Quick then ran  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile, the pony winning by a length in 1-3, and so ended the sports of the morning.

The third day commenced with the Planters' Purse, which, owing to the liberality of the givers, was worth 37 G. Ms.; the distance was 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  miles weight for age, &c. and 5lbs. additional for the winner of the Durbunga Cup. The eyes of the public were opened by result of the great race on the second day, and Boomerang was the favourite at the Lottery. It had been intended by the stable to start Tasso, but he went wrong just before the race, and so old Boomerang had to do all the work himself. Firetail had her admirers, being very lightly weighted, but no one could understand why Annette was not started instead of her. Boomerang sold for 24, Firetail for 11, and Young Lucifer for 8 G. Ms. in a 50 G. M. lottery.

|                   |           |                |          |           |   |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------|---|
| The Confederates' | gr aust g | Boomerang,     | 9st 5lbs | (Abdool,) | 1 |
| Mr Cloud's        | b aust m  | Firetail,      | 8st 2lbs | (Curran,) | 2 |
| Mr Justice's      | b aust h  | Young Lucifer, | 9st 3lbs | (Hyder,)  | 3 |

Boomerang closely followed by Lucifer let the light weight have it all to herself for the first mile, the pace then fell off, and Boomerang went to the front, where he remained and won in a canter by several lengths. Firetail second and Young Lucifer pretty well up. Time 3-34.

The Selling Stakes excited no little interest, each of the competitors being thought to have a good chance. In a 30 G. Ms. lottery, Hero sold for 16, Highflyer for 8, and Vesta for 6 G. Ms.

|                   |              |                    |           |          |             |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| The Confederates' | gr aust g    | <i>Hero</i> ,      | (800 Rs)  | 10st 0lb | (Abdool,) 1 |
| Mr Ledbetter's    | gr aust g    | <i>Highflyer</i> , | (600 ,, ) | 9st 0lb  | (Hyder,) 2  |
| Mr Pitcorthie's   | b st b filly | <i>Vesta</i> ,     | (500 ,, ) | 8st 7lbs | (Curran,) 3 |

Hero forced the pace for the first quarter, in spite of the weight, and choked the others, who could never reach him throughout the race, which he won by two lengths, Highflyer second, and Vesta a respectable third. Time 2 min. The winner was claimed and became the property of a sporting planter of Tirhoot. The Omnibus Stakes for hacks produced a good field, and was chiefly remarkable for the conduct of Edward Morgan, who showed unmistakeable signs of having had enough of racing during his life by bolting at the  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile corner, and carrying his rider through the bazar to his stable. Nell Gwynne won the race in a canter in 1-32. The Scurry Stakes,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile heats, gave us an amusing scramble, and the winner Juliet showed a very tolerable turn of speed. Kiss-me-Quick won the Pony Handicap, and then we all went home to breakfast.

On the last day the Winners' Handicap resulted in a match, Boomerang, and Vesta being withdrawn before the Handicap was made.

|            |           |                  |          |             |
|------------|-----------|------------------|----------|-------------|
| Mr Parr's  | b aust m  | <i>Annette</i> , | 10st 0lb | (Curran,) 1 |
| Mr Jaques' | gr aust g | <i>Hero</i> ,    | 9st 0lb  | (Abdool,) 2 |

They raced together for a mile, Hero (who was made much too free with) being on the outside; he then shut up, and the Marc had it all to herself, coming in several lengths a head. Time 3-34.

The Losers' Handicap brought out three only, poor Rector being quite barred by the weight put on him.

|                |           |                        |           |             |
|----------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Mr Cloud's     | b aust m  | <i>Firetail</i> ,      | 9st 7lbs  | (Curran,) 1 |
| Mr Justice's   | b tasm h  | <i>Young Lucifer</i> , | 9st 3lbs  | (Hyder,) 2  |
| Mr Ledbetter's | gr aust g | <i>Highflyer</i> ,     | 8st 11lbs | (Abdool,) 3 |

Rector 10-0, Sans Souci 8-7, Chance and Young Eastward a feather, were drawn.

Firetail made the running with the others in close attendance; on turning into the straight they were all abreast and a remarkably fine race ensued between the three, which terminated in favor of Firetail by a short half length, Highflyer a length behind the second; Young Lucifer had evidently been improving through the meeting and ran very well in this race. Time 2-35.

Two matches followed, Alice beating Vesta in the first at even weights for a mile, and Young Eastward beat Juliet on the same terms after a good race for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile. Nell Gwynne won the Hack Handicap easily, carrying 10 stone, and giving a lot of weight to the others. Ugly Mug won the Galloway Handicap by a head, after a fine race with Kiss-me-Quick. The Lottery Handicap Stakes, a novel race (being a forced Handicap for every animal that had started during the meeting), was won by Hero carrying 10 stone, and beating Sans Souci, 8-7 (2) and Highflyer 8-11 (3). Time  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile in 1-28. Vesta then beat Nell Gwynne for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile, which wound up a long day's racing and the meeting also.

Almost all the horses who were at Sonepore showed improved condition at this meeting. Boomerang came out in his old style, and made a shocking example of all that opposed him. Hero (though they would not have him at any price before the meeting began) proved himself able

to run with horses of his own class though by no means a first-rate one. Annette and Firetail were much more fit to run than when I saw them last. Young Lucifer was short of work or would have done better, but a cracked hoof and suspicious leg are bad foundations to train on.

This meeting has been re-established in spite of many difficulties thrown in the way by those who ought to know better. The heads of society instead of being the first and staunchest supporters of any amusement likely to create such good feeling (as this does) between the station and the district, were its strongest opponents, and being a *family party* acted in concert in the way that the parties did in Calcutta to put the racing down there, but these efforts were quite unsuccessful, and the family party were both astonished and mortified at finding the meeting established, and every one but themselves in a great state of enjoyment; and this too, not only without the assistance of the great ones, but actually without much thinking or caring about their opinion on the matter.

The said family party have always been notorious throughout all Behar for their stinginess and want of hospitality, which never disgusted people more than on this occasion. The hearty and constant hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. U. affords a pleasing contrast to the six-dinners-a-year of the clique, who have the wishes of the whole Tirhoot community for their speedy removal to some other district, without which Tirhoot can never regain the name it had in the days of Wilkinson, Davidson and others.

Hoping that the Mozufferpore Meeting may flourish in spite of all opposition, I make my bow.

## THE LUCKNOW MEETING.

BY OXONIAN.

THE Lucknow Meeting commenced on Tuesday, February 12th, with the Derby for Maiden Arabs, 8-7 each,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, bringing the following to the post:

|                           |       |              |             |   |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------|---|
| Mr B——'s                  | c a h | Sultan,      | (Daly)      | 1 |
| Mr Cloud's                | g a h | Egypt,       | (Irving)    | 2 |
| Mr B——'s                  | g a h | Diamond      | (Peer Khan) | 3 |
| Nawab Mahomed Alee Khan's | g a h | Abdul Wahib, | (Jetoo)     | 4 |

Sultan was the favourite. Diamond made the running to the mile post, where his stable companion took it up, with Egypt in attendance, but the grey was beat before they reached the  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile post, and Sultan won easy by four lengths. Time. First-half 1m. 0s., second half 1m. 2s., third half 1m. 2s. Total 3—4.

The second race was the Give and Take, of 5 G. M. each—10 G. M. added— $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile, won easily by

|              |           |             |           |           |   |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Mr Jorrocks' | ru ault g | Rejected,   | 10st 4lbs | (Irving,) | 1 |
| Mr B——'s     | g a h     | Pigeon      | 8st 7lbs  | (Daly,)   | 2 |
| The Nawab's  | b a h     | Bluejacket, | 9st 7lbs  | (Jetoo,)  | 3 |

There was no betting on the race, as nothing but his falling down could have lost Rejected the stakes. He won as he liked, and the wretched Blue-jacket was nearly distanced. The first half in 57s.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 1-27. last  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 m. 3s. Total 2—30.

Next came a walk over for the great horse Babylonian for a sweepstakes of 20 G. M. each. H. F. for all horses,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile. 3 subscribers.

The third race was the Hacks,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile heats, 10st. 7lbs. up

|               |                   |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mr Cunliffe's | Bill Bolter,      | (Mr Wake,) 1 1    |
| Mr Cross's    | Willikins,        | (Mr Atkinson) 2 2 |
| Mr Bullet's   | Round the Course, | (Mr Murray,) 3 dr |

Both heats won easily in 1m. 2s. and 1m. 1s.

The first race of the second day, was the Maiden Stakes, which brought out the following two to run  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile. 10st. 1lb. each.

|               |       |              |                |
|---------------|-------|--------------|----------------|
| Mr Monghyr's  | b o g | Legerdemain, | (P. Irving,) 1 |
| Mr Catapult's | b e m | Nineveh,     | (T. Folkes,) 2 |

Legerdemain was the favourite. They cantered for the first  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile and then increased the pace, which became good in the last  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, Legerdemain winning by 2 lengths. The first half was run in 1m. 3s., second, in 1m. 4s., third, in 58s. Total 3—5.

Second race was the Claret Stakes for all Arabs.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

|               |       |            |                          |
|---------------|-------|------------|--------------------------|
| Mr Catapult's | b a h | Lochinvar, | 8st 10lbs (T. Folkes,) 1 |
| Mr B——'s      | g a h | Pigeon,    | 1st 10lbs (Daly,) 2      |
| Mr Cloud's    | g a h | Egypt,     | 8st 3lbs (Irving,) 3     |

Lochinvar much the favourite, but the others were well backed. A capital start was effected, and Egypt took the lead till past the mile post, when Lochinvar went up and made the race better. Egypt was beat about the  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and the other two rated along together till within the distance, when Lochinvar being called upon quitted the grey without an effort, and won easily by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  length. Time—first half 1m. 5s., last mile 1m. 59s. Total 3m—4s.

Third race was the Shorts  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile heats, G. R.

|               |           |              |                            |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Mr Jorrock's  | ru aust g | Rejected,    | 11st 0lbs (Dr Wright,) 1 1 |
| Mr Atkinson's | c c b g   | Billy Nutts, | 9st 11lbs (Owner,) 2 dr    |

A very easy thing for Rejected, who kept with Billy to the last turn, and then went away as he liked. Time 1—29.

Lastly a Sweepstakes of 1 G. M. each for untrained horses  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile heats, 10st. 7lbs. G. R.

|               |                 |                |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Mr Wren's     | Honesty,        | (Owner,) 1 1   |
| Mr Cunliffe's | Bill Bolter,    | (Mr Wake,) 2 2 |
| Mr Atkinson's | Indian Warrior, | (Owner,) 3 dr  |

Both heats were won easily in 1 m. and 1m. 2s.

On the third day came first—The Minister's Purse of 50 G. M. entrance 10 G. M. P. P.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile. 7 Subscribers.

|               |          |              |                        |
|---------------|----------|--------------|------------------------|
| Mr Catapult's | g aust g | Mercury,     | 9st 4lbs (T Folkes,) 1 |
| Mr B——'s      | b aust g | Lunatic,     | 8st 11lbs. (Daly,) 2   |
| Mr Monghyr's  | b e g    | Legerdemain, | 8st 11lbs (Irving,) 3  |
| Mr Cloud's    | b e m    | Diana,       | 9st 11lbs (Curran,) 4  |

There were two big lotteries on this race, in both of which Mercury was a long way the favourite. An excellent start was effected, and Lunatic at once went to the front, and cut out the work. At the mile post he was

several lengths ahead, Mercury and Legerdmain together, and Diana some way behind; Lunatic's lead was preserved till the last turn, but Mercury caught him stride by stride in the last quarter, passed him 100 yards from home, and won by 2 lengths, Legerdmain 4 lengths behind, and Diana beaten off. Time, 3—27.

The second race was a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. each. 5 ft. for all Arabs 2 miles, to which there were three Subscribers, and two came to the post, Egypt paying forfeit.

|               |        |                   |     |       |              |   |
|---------------|--------|-------------------|-----|-------|--------------|---|
| Mr Catapult's | b a h  | <i>Lochinvar,</i> | 9st | 3lbs  | (T. Folkes,) | 1 |
| Mr B—'s       | ch a h | <i>Sultan,</i>    | 8st | 11lbs | (Daly,)      | 2 |

After cantering for a mile they put on the steam, and kept together till within the distance, when the bay showed in front and won by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  length.

First mile 2-18, last mile 1m. 59s. Total 4—17.

Third race was a Selling Purse for all horses. Winner to be sold for 1000, to carry 11 stone, and allowances for every 100 under 1 mile.—G. R.

|              |          |                    |      |       |              |   |
|--------------|----------|--------------------|------|-------|--------------|---|
| Mr Monghyr's | b e g    | <i>Legerdmain,</i> | 10st | 11lbs | (Mr Mew,)    | 1 |
| The Newab's  | b aust g | <i>Reindeer,</i>   | 10st | 11lbs | (Dr Wright,) | 2 |
| Mr Murray's  | g a g    | <i>Snatcher,</i>   | 9st  | 9lbs  | (Mr Wake,)   | 3 |

Snatcher got the start, and kept the lead for a few hundred yards, when the English horse passed him and led for the rest of the way, winning easily by a length. Time 2m.

Next came a Sporting Match for 25 G. M. each. 1 mile.

|             |        |                    |     |      |             |   |
|-------------|--------|--------------------|-----|------|-------------|---|
| Mr Murray's | ch a h | <i>Bloodstone,</i> | 9st | 0lbs | (T Folkes,) | 1 |
| Mr B—'s     | g a h  | <i>Pigeon,</i>     | 9st | 7lbs | (Daly,)     | 2 |

This was a good race all the way, Bloodstone, who was admirably ridden, getting it by three parts of a length. Time 2—1.

The Buggy Stakes concluded the morning,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile.—10st. 7lbs.

|           |       |                    |  |  |            |   |
|-----------|-------|--------------------|--|--|------------|---|
| Mr Wren's | ch g  | <i>Honesty,</i>    |  |  | (Owner,)   | 1 |
| Mr Dent's | ch in | <i>Fair Helen,</i> |  |  | (Mr Wake,) | 2 |

Won easy in 1-39.

The fourth day opened with—

The King of Oude's Purse of 100 G. M. 15 G. M. entrance, 2 miles, (6 Subscribers.)

|               |          |                    |      |       |             |   |
|---------------|----------|--------------------|------|-------|-------------|---|
| Mr Catapult's | g aust g | <i>Mercury,</i>    | 10st | 1lb   | (T Folkes,) | 1 |
| Mr Monghyr's  | b o h    | <i>Babylonian,</i> | 11st | 0lbs  | (P Irving,) | 2 |
| Mr Catapult's | b e g    | <i>Nineveh,</i>    | 10st | 8lbs  | (Daly,)     | 3 |
| Mr Cloud's    | c e m    | <i>Diana,</i>      | 10st | 11lbs | (Curran,)   | 4 |

Babylonian and Mercury were equal favorites. Nineveh made the running at a steady pace with Diana 2nd past the stand, the two cracks holding. Diana fell back after the first  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile, and Nineveh preserved her lead to the quarter from home, when Mercury and Babylonian came up and ran a splendid race home, the Waler winning by half a length. Nineveh a pretty good third and Diana a bad fourth. Time 4—2.

The Welter followed,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile.—G. R.

|               |           |                   |      |       |              |   |
|---------------|-----------|-------------------|------|-------|--------------|---|
| Mr Catapult's | b a h     | <i>Lochinvar,</i> | 9st  | 10lbs | (Mr Wake,)   | 1 |
| Mr Jorrocks'  | rn aust g | <i>Rejected,</i>  | 10st | 11lbs | (Dr Wright,) | 2 |
| Mr B naines   | b aust g  | <i>Reindeer,</i>  | 10st | 11lbs | (Mr Carey,)  | 3 |

Rejected for the favourite. Lochinvar made the running all the way, and Rejected when called upon could not collar him, the Arab winning by a length. Time 3—3.

The third race was The Colonial Sweepstakes,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, (5 Subscribers.)

|               |          |                 |          |             |   |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-------------|---|
| Mr Catapult's | g aust g | <i>Mercury,</i> | 9st 9lbs | (T Folkes,) | 1 |
| Mr B's        | b aust g | <i>Lunatic,</i> | 9st 9lbs | (Daly,)     | 2 |

Mercury quite fresh after his race for the King's Purse, waited upon Lunatic till they reached the last quarter, when he came up, passed him and won easily by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  length. Time 3-6. Last  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. 56s.

The Pony Stakes concluded the day and was won by Mr. Henley's Chesnut Pony, winning two heats.

There had been a match for 100 G. M. each on the previous day between

|                 |          |                     |              |   |
|-----------------|----------|---------------------|--------------|---|
| Mr Adam's names | b e h    | <i>Legerdemain,</i> | (P Irving,)  | 1 |
| Dr Wright names | b aust g | <i>Reindeer,</i>    | (Dr Wright,) | 2 |

They carried 11 stone each, the distance was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and the English horse won with great ease in 3m. 1s.

The fifth day's first race was The Winners' Handicap, forced for winners, &c. R. C. and distance (1 mile, 5 furlongs, 84 yards.)

|               |          |                     |           |             |   |
|---------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|---|
| Mr Catapult's | g aust g | <i>Mercury,</i>     | 10st 0lbs | (T Folkes,) | 1 |
| Mr Monghyr's  | b e h    | <i>Babylonian,</i>  | 10st 7lbs | (P Irving,) | 2 |
| Mr Monghyr's  | b e g    | <i>Legerdemain,</i> | 8st 11lbs | (Gooch,)    | 3 |
| Mr Catapult's | b a h    | <i>Lochinvar,</i>   | 8st 2lbs  | (Dow,)      | 4 |

Mercury rather the favourite. Legerdemain went off with the lead with Lochinvar 2nd. At the last turn they were all together, but at the distance Legerdemain and Lochinvar fell off a little, and a splendid race home between the cracks ended in Mercury's favour by a neck. Time 3-16. R. C. 2-59.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m., 2m. 55s. Last half 56s.

The Losers' Handicap,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, was walked over for by

|               |       |                 |          |             |   |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|----------|-------------|---|
| Mr Catapult's | b e m | <i>Nineveh,</i> | 9st 8lbs | (T Folkes,) | 1 |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|----------|-------------|---|

The Scurry wound up the day,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile heats, Catch weights.—G. R.

|             |         |                      |          |           |
|-------------|---------|----------------------|----------|-----------|
| Mr Carey's  | ch a h  | <i>Lall Sing,</i>    | (Owner,) | 3 3 1 1   |
| Mr Wren's   | b c b g | <i>The Screw,</i>    | (Owner,) | 1 2 2 dis |
| Mr Murray's | g a g   | <i>The Snatcher,</i> | (Owner,) | 2 1 3 dis |

The Screw won the 1st heat by a neck, the Snatcher the 2nd by a head, Lall Sing the 3rd by 2 lengths, and the Screw came in first for the 4th, but was distanced, having crossed Lall Sing close to the post,

On the Saturday after the Meeting came off Match, 50 G. M. each 2 miles.

|                |       |                     |          |          |   |
|----------------|-------|---------------------|----------|----------|---|
| Mr Adams names | c a h | <i>Sultan,</i>      | 9st 7lbs | (Daly)   | 1 |
| The Newab's    | g a h | <i>Abdul Wahib,</i> | 9st 0lbs | (Jetoo,) | 2 |

Won by a neck, after a good race for the last mile.

This ended the sports of the Lucknow Meeting of 1856.

N. B. The results of all the lotteries at this Meeting together with those at the Delhi and Lahore Meetings 1855-56 and other information will be given in "the Review of the Racing Season of 1855-56" in the next number of *the Review*.

## HONGKONG RACES, 1856.

1. THE WONG-NEI-CHUNG STAKES for all Ponies 13 hands and under. Weight for inches. Former winners of this Race excluded. Entrance, 3 dollars each, with 25 dollars from the Fund. Once round.

|             |       |                     |                           |   |
|-------------|-------|---------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Mr Mercer's | r m p | Mat o' Mantla,      | (Lieut. Stuart, R.N.).... | 1 |
| Mr Kupar's  | g m p | Pop goes the Weasel | (Mr. Hardie,).....        | 2 |

Only the above two went for this race. 'One went true—the other went askew.'

2. THE CANTON CUP, value 150 dollars, presented by the Canton Community, for all Arabs. Weight; 10st. 4lbs. Former winners of this Cup 7lbs. extra. Entrance, 10 dollars, each. One-and-a-half miles.

|                |       |             |                           |   |
|----------------|-------|-------------|---------------------------|---|
| Mr Crawford's  | b a h | Druid,      | (Capt. Clarke, 50th,) ... | 1 |
| Mr Muirhouse's | g a h | Grey Friar, | (Mr. Magniac,) .....      | 2 |
| Mr Cudde's     | g a h | War Eagle,  | (Mr. Chomley) .....       | 3 |
| Mr Kupar's     | g a h | War Hawk,   | (Mr. Haskell,) .....      | 4 |

This was a most interesting race. A good start, at least for the first named three, having been effected—*War Eagle* went off with the lead, closely followed by *Grey Friar*, *Druid*, and *War Hawk*. On the second round the *Friar* ran up to *War Eagle* at the Black Rock, and passed him at the village turn, where he looked a winner. *Druid* was now brought out, easily leaving his follower *War Hawk*, and gradually stole up to the leading horses. In the straight run home, *War Eagle* gradually dropped into the rear, the *Friar* still keeping his lead, having *Druid* close behind. At a short distance from the post *Druid's* rider called on him, which call he ably answered by running in a head and a half before the old horse. *War Eagle*, a good third.—Time 3. 10.

3. THE PONY WELTER, for all Ponies. Weights; 13 hands and under, 9st. 10lbs.; 13 hands 1 inch, 10st.; 13 hands 2 in. 10st. 3lbs. Entrance, 3 dollars each, with 50 dollars from the Fund. One mile.

|                |         |             |      |                    |   |
|----------------|---------|-------------|------|--------------------|---|
| Mr Muirhouse's | b a p   | The Sheikh, | 10st | (Mr. Magniac,) ..  | 1 |
| Mr Wright's    | ch s p. | Harkaway,   | 10st | (Lt. Stuart, R.N.) | 2 |
| Mr Vernon's    | br c p  | Toby,       | 10st | (Mr. Goddard,) ..  | 3 |

Scamp started, but bolted—a good race.

4. THE 59TH CUP, value 50 Guineas, presented by the Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel Hope Graham, and the Officers 59th Regiment, for all Horses. Weights; Arabs, 9st. 7lbs.; Colonial or Stud Bred, 11st.; English, 11st. 7lbs.—Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs. Entrance, 10 dollars each. Two miles. Three Horses from *bona fide* opposing Stables to start, or the Cup withheld until the following Meeting.

|                |        |           |           |                      |   |
|----------------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|---|
| Mr Chanee's    | br s g | Tartar,   | 10s 11lbs | (Lt. Stuart, R.N.)   | 1 |
| Mr Muirhouse's | br s b | Elphin,   | 11s 0lbs  | (Mr. Magniac,) ..    | 2 |
| Mr Leslie's    | b s g  | Benachie, | 10s 11lbs | (Lt. Joy, 59th,) ... | 3 |

*Cerito* and *Habeas Corpus* also went. *Tartar* bolted off with the lead and kept it all the way round, at one time seeming more like running away than racing, notwithstanding the strenuous pull of his Jockey. The second passing the Grand Stand the rest were all in a ruck, some distance behind *Tartar*, waiting in the charitable hope that he was rather knocking it out of himself. No time was to be lost, and the horses that could, did begin to spread out; *Benachie* waited on by *Elphin*, began to near the leader, the rest making a long tail. In this order they began the running up the strait course, *Tartar* several lengths a head. About the distance post *Benachie* resigned his place to *Elphin*, his jockey then put on the steam, but did not succeed in catching that *Tartar*, which ran in half a length a head with nothing to spare; a fine race, well ridden by the second jock.—*Tartar* was both too hot and too strong for his guide.—Time 4. 13.

5. THE HACK STAKES, for all untrained Horses. Catch weights. Entrance, 5 dollars each, with 50 dollars from the Fund. Half-a-mile.



|               |        |              |                           |   |
|---------------|--------|--------------|---------------------------|---|
| Mr Crawford's | g s h  | Baron,       | (Capt Clarke, 59th,) ...  | 1 |
| Mr Antrobus'  | g s m  | Nelly,       | (Lt Burge, 59th,) .....   | 2 |
| Mr Smith's    | ch s m | Colleen Rue, | (Lt Stuart, R. E.,) ..... | 3 |

6. THE CELESTIAL STAKES, for all China Ponies. Entrance, 2 dollars each, with 20 dollars from the Fund. Catch weights. Half-a-mile.

|             |       |               |                          |   |
|-------------|-------|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| Mr Duncan's | w c p | Nina,         | (Mr Lowther, R.N.,) .... | 1 |
| Capt King's | w c p | Anoy Oysters, | (Lt Stuart, R.E.,) ..... | 2 |

*Hot Coppers and Pumaloes* also started.

1. THE SCURRY STAKES, for all Ponies. Catch weights. Entrance, 2 dollars each, with 25 dollars from the Fund. Last Pony to pay the second Pony's entrance. Half-a-mile.

|                |        |        |                     |   |
|----------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---|
| Mr Muirhouse's | br c p | Toby,  | (Mr Goddard,) ..... | 1 |
| Mr Pereira's   | ch a p | Scamp, | (Mr Cromley,) ..... | 2 |

*Mat o' Manila, Robin Gray, and Baccy* also went. *Toby's* light weight gave him the race, or he would have had no chance, notwithstanding *Scamp's* desire to take a general survey of the course.

2. THE HOME CUP, (a splendid Gold Claret Jug of English Manufacture,) presented by a Subscriber, for all Horses. Weights: Arabs, 9st. 10lbs.; Colonial or Stud Bred, 11st. 3lbs.; English, 11st. 10lbs. The winner of the 59th Cup 7lbs. extra. Entrance, 10 dollars each. One-and-a-half mile.

|                |        |             |            |                       |   |
|----------------|--------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|---|
| Capt King's    | br e h | Goldfinder, | 11st 10lbs | (Mr Chomley,) ....    | 1 |
| Mr Muirhouse's | br s g | Elphin,     | 11st 3lbs  | (Mr R Jardine, ...)   | 2 |
| Mr Chance's    | br s g | Tartar,     | 11st 10lbs | (Lt Stuart, R.E.,) .. | 3 |

*Habeas Corpus, Cerito, Benachie, and War Hawk*, also went. *Tartar* and *Elphin* jumped off with the lead, but shortly after *Elphin* was brought to a more reasonable pace, and *Goldfinder* went up to the runaway, *Elphin* a short distance behind. The running continued in this order until the last round, when *Goldfinder* began to creep up, followed by *Elphin*. At the Village turn *Tartar* was collared, and passed by the last, and a short distance up the straight run *Elphin* also gave him the go-by, and kept gradually gaining on the English horse, Final rush, intense excitement! "It's the old horse's—No it aint—yes it is"—and so it was, sure enough, by a head. *Elphin*, a beautiful little nag, was admirably ridden by his Jock, who made a most Chifney-like rush, though an unsuccessful one, upon the post, and gave the best race which was ever run in the Colony.—Time 3—7.

3. THE VALLEY STAKES, for all Manila and Chinese Ponies. Weight for inches. Former winners of this Race to carry 7lbs. extra progressively. Entrance, 3 dollars each; with 30 dollars from the Fund. Once round and a distance.

|             |       |                       |                          |   |
|-------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Mr Mercer's | r n p | <i>Mat o' Manila,</i> | (Lt Stuart, R.E.,) ..... | 1 |
| Mr Smith's  | b m p | <i>Baccy,</i>         | (Lt Burge, 59th,) .....  | 2 |

4. THE ARAB WELTER. Weight: 10st. 10lbs. Entrance, 5 dollars each, with 50 dollars from the Fund. Winner of the Canton, Home, or 59th Cup to carry 5lbs. extra—of two 7lbs. extra. One-and-a-half miles.

|               |        |            |                            |   |
|---------------|--------|------------|----------------------------|---|
| Mr Crawford's | br a h | Druid,     | (Capt Clarke, 59th,) ..... | 1 |
| Mr Caldas'    | g a h  | War Eagle, | (Mr Cromley,) .....        | 2 |

Easy race—The flight of the *War Eagle* slow, very.—Time 3—32.

5. THE HACK STAKES, for all untrained Horses. Weights; 10st. for 14 hands 3 inches, and under; 10st. 7lbs. for 15 hands; and 11st. for over 15 hands. Entrance, 5 dollars each, with 53 dollars from the Fund. One mile.

|               |        |              |       |                           |   |
|---------------|--------|--------------|-------|---------------------------|---|
| Mr Crawford's | g s h  | Baron,       | 11st. | (Capt. Bushe, 59th,) .... | 1 |
| Mr Smith's    | ch s n | Colleen Rue, | 11st. | (Lt. Stuart, R.E.,) ..... | 2 |

6. THE VICTORIA PLATE, value 50 dollars for all Horses, 14 hands and under. Weight for inches. Entrance, 5 dollars each. One-and-a-quarter miles.

|                 |        |             |           |                    |   |
|-----------------|--------|-------------|-----------|--------------------|---|
| Mr St Leonard's | br a p | Zampa,      | 10st 0lbs | (Lt Burge,) .....  | 1 |
| Mr Muirhouse's  | b a p  | The Sheikh, | 9st 7lbs  | (Mr Magniac,) .... | 2 |

1. THE LADIES PURSE AND PLATE, for all Ponies that have run at this Meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards. Entrance, free. One mile.

|               |        |                  |      |      |                      |
|---------------|--------|------------------|------|------|----------------------|
| Mr Munhouse's | b a p  | <i>The Shell</i> | 11st |      | (Mr Maguire,) .. 1   |
| Mr Percival's | ch a p | <i>Stamp,</i>    | 10st | 8lbs | (Mr Chomley,) .... 2 |
| Mr Vernon's   | br c p | <i>Toby,</i>     | 10st | 4lbs | (Mr Goddard,) .... 3 |

Won by a head after a beautiful race *Hawlkaway* was handicapped at 10 11. This makes we think the fifth Ladies' Purse which has gone to this handsome little horse

2. THE FAKKI CUP, value 150 dollars, presented by the American Community, for all Horses, Weights, Arabs, 9st, Colonial or Stud Bred, 10st. 7lbs; English, 11st 7lbs. Entrance, 10 dollars each Two-and half miles.

|               |       |                    |      |      |                       |
|---------------|-------|--------------------|------|------|-----------------------|
| Mr Munhouse's | g a h | <i>Grey Friar,</i> | 9st  | 0lbs | (Mr Maguire) . 1      |
| Mr Chance's   | b a g | <i>Tartar</i>      | 10st | 7lbs | (Lt Stuart, Esq.) . 2 |
| Mr Kapur's    | g a h | <i>War Hawk,</i>   | 9st  | 0lbs | (Mr Haskell,) . ... 3 |

A Capital race *Tartar* as usual went off in double quick time, followed by *War Hawk*, *Grey Friar* a little in the rear. *Tartar's* rider knowing that he could not go the distance at that rate, tried to pull him up and did succeed by a series of violent efforts in permitting *War Hawk* to get up to him, but *Tartar* would allow no going a head as long as he had breath. In the last round *Grey Friar*, thinking the time was come began to mend his pace, collared *War Hawk*, when the extra 9lbs began to tell on him near the Black Rock, and began to creep up to *Tartar* near the Village turn, at which point the latter began to shew that the distance and his jock had well shaken the wind out of his bellows, while *Grey Friar* went on fresh and fresher, and came in an easy winner by a length.—Time 5 26.

3 THE CHINA STAKES, for all Chinese Ponies, Weight, 10st Entrance, 3 dollars each, with 20 dollars from the Fund Once round

|             |       |                     |                    |   |
|-------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| Capt King's | w c p | <i>Amor Oyster</i>  | (Mr Price, Esq.)   | 1 |
| Mr Joy's    | b c p | <i>Hot Coppers,</i> | (Owner,) . . . . . | 2 |

4 THE HONGKONG PLATE, value 150 dollars for all Horses, the Winner of the Home or 59th Cup excluded. Weight for inches, 112, 10 hands 2 in and upwards 12st, 7lbs. allowed for every inch below Arabs allowed 5lbs under their Weight. Entrance, 10 dollars each, to go to the Fund. To start at the 2 mile Post Once round

|                 |       |                    |      |      |                    |   |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|---|
| Mr Chance's     | b a g | <i>Omar Pasha,</i> | 11st | 0lbs | (Lt Stuart, Esq.)  | 1 |
| Mr Munhouse's   | b a h | <i>Light,</i>      | 9st  | 7lbs | (Mr Maguire)       | 2 |
| Sir J Kellett's | b a m | <i>Custo,</i>      | 11st | 0lbs | (Capt Bushe, 50th) | 3 |

*Benachie* and *Druid* also went It was expected that *Omar Pasha's* speed for so short a distance would tell against the others, as he belongs to the running away tribe (no treason against our allies) He did run away, and he did win

5 THE NATIVE PURSE, for all Ponies Catch weights, Chinese riders only Post Entrance, to the Clerk of the Course. 1st Pony 10 dollars, 2nd Pony 5 dollars Entrance, free Once round, Heats

This usual amusing race which was to have been in heats, was unexpectedly terminated in the first, by no one coming in except one out of a lot of eight. Won by *Mut'o Manula*.

6 THE CONSOLATION STAKES, a Forced Handicap for all beaten Horses during the Meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards Entries to be made to the Judge immediately after the Hongkong Plate has been decided, and the Weights, to be posted at the Judge's Stand Entrance, 5 dollars each, with 50 dollars from the Fund. One-and-half miles.

No body wanted consolation

The amusements of the Meeting were wound up by foot racing by some soldiers of the 59th Regiment and seamen belonging to the ships of war, and a wrestling match We never saw such a large concourse of men behave better There was little misconduct of any sort among the crowds on the course. The Race Ball was given at the Club-house on the evening of the 22nd, and we are informed was well attended, and so finished the most brilliant meeting which the colony has ever seen

## SONEPORE RACES, 1856.

## PROSPECTUS.

*First Day.*

**1ST RACE.**—The SONEPORE DERBY STAKES of 25 G. M. for Maiden Arabs. R. C. Sonepore weight for age. Horses that have never started before the day of naming, allowed 3lbs. Entrance, 15th August, 3 G. M., 1st October, 5 G. M., when the Race will close.

**2ND RACE.**—The IRREGULAR CUP, Value Co.'s Rs. 500. Given by an Amateur for all Colonial and Country-bred Maidens. C. B. allowed 5lbs. R. C. Sonepore weight for age. Entrance, 1st June, 5 G. M., 1st October, 10 G. M. The day before the Race, 15 G. M. H. F.

**3RD RACE.**—The CHUMPARUN CUP for all Horses. Sonepore weight for age; R. C. Maidens allowed 7lbs.

|                         |      |              |
|-------------------------|------|--------------|
| English Horses to carry | 1st. | 7lbs. extra. |
| Colonial       "      " | Ost. | 7lbs.   "    |
| Country-breds       "   | Ost. | 3lbs.   "    |

Entrance 15th August, 3 G. M., 1st October, 5 G. M., when the Race will close.

**4TH RACE.**—A PURSE of 100 Rs. from the Fund for all untrained Maiden Hacks.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile for non-professional riders. Entrance 1 G. M. 10st. 7lbs. each. Arabs allowed 1st. Country-breds 7lbs.

*Second Day.*

**1ST RACE.**—The DUMRAON CUP for all Maiden Horses. Sonepore weight for age.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

|                         |      |              |
|-------------------------|------|--------------|
| English Horses to carry | 1st. | 7lbs. extra. |
| Colonials               | Ost. | 7lbs.   "    |
| Country-breds           | Ost. | 3lbs.   "    |

The Winner of the Irregular Cup 5lbs. extra. Entrance 5 G. M. To close and name on 1st October 1856.

**2ND RACE.**—A PURSE of 15 G. M. from the Fund for all Horses. 1 mile. Entrance 3 G. M. Non-professional riders 10st. 7lbs. each. Maidens allowed 7lbs., Country-breds 10lbs., Arabs 1st. 7lbs. English Horses to carry 1st. 4lbs. extra.

**3RD RACE.**—The MONGHYR CUP, value 30 G. M., presented by Adolphus Wallace. To be run for by Country-breds got by the Stallions of the Basidpore Horse-breeding Establishment, viz., "Cedipus," "Crassus," "Selim," "Talisman," "ID," "Shereef," and "Abraham." Sonepore weight for age. Platers to carry 7lbs. extra. Stock by the Colonial Horses allowed 5lbs., Arabs 1st. Entrance, 1st June, 3 G. M. 1st October, 5 G. M. Horses declared to start 5 G. M. extra.

4TH RACE.—A PURSE of 100 Rs. from the Fund for all untrained Hacks.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Non-professional riders. Entrance 1 G. M.

|                         |       |       |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| English Horses to carry | 11st. | 7lbs. |
| Colonials               | 10st. | 7lbs. |
| Country-breds           | 10st. | 2lbs. |
| Arabs                   | 9st.  | 7lbs. |
| Maidens allowed 7lbs.   |       |       |

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*Third Day.*

1ST RACE.—The CIVILIANS' CUP for all Horses. Sonepore weight for age,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Maidens on the day of the Race 10lbs.

|                         |      |              |
|-------------------------|------|--------------|
| English Horses to carry | 1st. | 7lbs. extra. |
| Colonials               | Ost. | 7lbs. „      |
| Country-breds           | Ost. | 3lbs. „      |

Winners once to carry 3lbs extra, twice or oftener, 5lbs extra. Entrance, 15th August 1856, 3 G. M., 1st October, 5 G. M., when the Race will close.

2ND RACE.—The SONEPORE WELTER of 20 G. M. for all Horses.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Entrance 3 G. M. Non-professional riders.

|                         |       |        |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|
| English Horses to carry | 11st. | 7lbs.  |
| Colonials               | 10st. | 10lbs. |
| Country-breds           | 10st. | 3lbs.  |
| Arabs                   | 9st.  | 10lbs. |

The winner of the second Race, second day, to carry 7lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs. To close and name on the 1st October, 1856.

3RD RACE.—A PURSE of 100 Rs. from the Fund for all Arab Horses. Entrance 1 G. M.  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile. 10st. 7lbs. each. Maidens allowed 10lbs.

4TH RACE.—The GALLOWAY STAKES of 100 Rs. from the Fund for all Galloways. Weight for inches, 14 hands to carry 9st 7lbs.; 7lbs. allowed for every inch below that height,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Entrance 2 G. M.

---

*Fourth Day.*

1ST RACE.—The SONEPORE CUP of 500 Rs. from the Fund for all Horses. 2 miles. Sonepore weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs. C. B. 4lbs. The Winner of the Civilians' Cup 7lbs extra. English Horses 1st. 7lbs. extra. Horses entered on or before 15th August, 1856, 3 G. M., 1st October, 1856, 5 G. M., when the Race will close.

2ND RACE.—The DUMRAON CUP, value for all Horses. To be Handicapped by the Stewards. R. C. Entrance 5 G. M. forfeit. The Handicap to be published by 4 P. M. Declarations for starting to be made at the Ordinary, and nominations to be sent to the Secretary by noon the day before the Race.

**3RD RACE.**—A PURSE of 15 G. M. from the Fund for all Maidens that have not won either Cups or Public Money before this day. Entrance 3 G. M. 1½ mile. Arabs 8st. 7lbs. English Horses 1st. 7lbs. extra. Colonials 1st. extra. Country-breeds 7lbs. extra.

**4TH RACE.**—The PONY STAKES of 50 Rs. from the Fund. ¼ mile Heats. Non-professional Rides. Entrance 5 Rs. Weight for inches—13 hands to carry 11st., 7lbs., allowed for every inch below that height.

### *Fifth Day.*

**1ST RACE.**—A FORCED HANDICAP, with 20 G. M. added from the Fund for winning Horses. Entrance 5 G. M. 3 G. M. forfeit. 2 miles. To be Handicapped by the Stewards.

**2ND RACE.**—A FREE HANDICAP of 15 G. M. from the Fund for all Horses that have started for, but not won either Cups or Public Money during the Meeting. R. C. Entrance for those accepting 3 G. M. To be Handicapped by the Stewards.

**3RD RACE.**—A FREE HANDICAP for all Hacks that have started during the Meeting, 5 G. M. from the Fund. Non-professional riders. Entrance for those accepting 25 Rs. ¾ mile. To be Handicapped by the Stewards.

**4TH RACE.**—The CONSOLATION STAKES of 10 G. M. from the Fund for all Horses. To be valued by their owners, and the Winner to be sold if claimed at the price fixed. To carry weight as specified below. 1 mile. Entrance 2 G. M.

|                       |       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| Valued at 1,000,..... | 10st. | 7lbs. |
| Do. 800,.....         | 10st. | 0lbs. |
| Do. 500,.....         | 9st.  | 7lbs. |
| Do. 400,.....         | 9st.  | 0lbs. |

### **RULES.**

1.—All nominations and declarations not otherwise provided for, to be sent to the Secretary by 12 (at noon) the day before the Race.

2.—All disputes to be referred to the Stewards, or whom they may appoint, and such decision shall be final.

3.—Should there be any deficiency in the Funds, a proportionate sum will be deducted from each Public Purse.

4.—Rule 34 of the Sonepore Course is modified to the following extent :—All owners of Horses to pay 3 G. M. to the General Fund, to enable them to start one Horse during the Meeting; 6 G. M. two Horses; 10 G. M. three or more Horses. In the case of a confederacy one Member to pay 10 G. M. and every other Member 5 G. M. each, except in the instance of a confederacy only starting one Horse, in which case a subscription of 5 G. M. from each Member will suffice. This rule does not apply to Hack Races.

5.—The Winner of each Hack Race, on each day will, after the Race, be put up to public auction, in the Weighing Stand enclosure, and sold

then and there to the highest bidder above 700 Rupees. Any surplus, to go to the Race Fund.

6.—Declarations as to starting to be made in the following manner at the Ordinary on the night before the Race : each owner of Horses to present to the Secretary a sealed Envelope in which he will state his intentions with regard to every Horse of his entered for the Race in question, *i. e.*, whether each Horse will start or nor. Any one neglecting to do this at the time appointed, will not be permitted to start a Horse for the Race.

7.—In the event of a walk over for Public Money only, half the Purse added will be given.

8.—No professional Jockey will be allowed to take Tickets or purchase Horses in any Lottery drawn at the Ordinary.

9.—In the Hack Races, extra weight need not be declared.

10.—Every Winner of a Lottery to pay 1 G. M. to the General Fund.

11.—In all other matters the Rules for the Sonepore Course as published in the *India Sporting Review*, No. 13, March 1848, are still in force.

Nominations to be sent to W. Fraser, Esq., Chuprah.

(By Order of the Stewards,)

W. FRASER,

*Secretary to the Sonepore Races.*

CHUPRAH, }  
March 15, 1856. }

## BOMBAY RACES.

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1857.

#### *First Day.*

**THE DEALERS' PLATE.**—Value Rs. 2,000 added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M., H. F. and 5 G. M. forfeit if declared by 1st January 1857. 2 miles; weight for age; for all Arabs imported after 1st September 1855 and purchased directly from the stables of the givers.

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Sorabjee Dady Santook, .....   | 500 |
| Aga Mahomed Bauker Khan, ..... | 500 |
| Bazonjee Fuckerjee, .....      | 500 |
| Nowrojee Nasserwanjee, .....   | 500 |

The second Horse to save his stake. To close and name on 1st May 1856. Horses imported after 1st September 1856, allowed to enter until 1st December.

**THE FORBES STAKES** of Rupees 400 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. each, 5 G. M. forfeit, for all Horses; weight for age, 2 miles. Maidens of the season allowed 7 lbs. To close and name on 1st May 1856, but Horses may be allowed to enter until 1st December on double stakes and forfeits.

**THE GALLOWAY PLATE.**—Rupees 200 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. each,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; weight for inches; for all Galloways, the maximum standard 14 hands, carrying 9st.; Maidens on the day of starting allowed 7 lbs.

**THE DRAWING ROOM STAKES**, of Rupees 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each, for all Arabs and Country-breds; 8st. 7lbs.; one mile.

### *Second Day.*

**II. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE** OF Rs. 1,500, added to Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. each. H. F. and 5 G. M. forfeit if declared by 1st January 1857. 2 miles; weight for age; for all Arabs imported after 1st September 1855 and purchased directly from the stables of Sorabjee Dady Santook, Aga Mahomed Bauker Khan, Bazonjee Fuckerjee, and Nowrojee Nasserwanjee. The second Horse to save his stake. To close and name on 1st May 1856. Horses imported after 1st September 1856 allowed to enter until 1st December. The Winner of the Dealers to carry 5lbs. extra.

\* **A SWEEPSTAKES OF RS. 500 FOR ARABS, MAIDENS OF THE SEASON.**—Weight for age. Horses imported before 1st September 1855 to carry 7lbs. extra; 250 Rupees forfeit for nominations taken on the 1st May 1856, open until the 1st September 1856 at a forfeit of Rupees 350. Horse to be named the day before the Race. The Winner of the "Dealers' Plate" to carry 7lbs. extra.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

**THE WELTER.**—Rupees 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each H. F., for all Horses; 11 st.; Gentlemen Riders.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile and a distance, Maidens allowed 7lbs. To close and name on 1st May 1856, but Horses may be entered and named until the 1st December upon double stakes and forfeits.

**THE LADIES' AND BACHELORS' PURSE.**—For all Horses; Rs. 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; 8st. 7lbs.

### *Third Day.*

**THE DERBY.**—Rupees 400 from the Fund, for Arabs, Maidens of the season.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; weight for age. Entrance; 15 G. M. Horses named 1st May 1856 at a forfeit of 5 G. M., and open until 1st September at a forfeit of 10 G. M. Maidens that have started before the 1st May 1856 to carry 4 lbs. extra; a winner prior to the Meeting 3 lbs. extra; a winner of the Dealers' Plate, Forbes Stakes, II. H. Aga Khan's Purse, or the 500 Rupees Sweepstakes, 4lbs. extra. If any two of these, 7lbs., if three, 10 lbs.

**THE TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO** Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. each. H. F. and 5 G. M. forfeit if declared by the 1st January 1857, for Arabs, Maidens of the season. 2 miles. To close on 1st May 1856, and name on the 1st January 1857. A Winner of the Dealers' Plate, Forbes Stakes, H. H. Aga Khan's Purse, or 500 Rupees Sweepstakes, to carry 5 lbs. extra. If any two of these, 7 lbs., of three, 10 lbs.

|                                                         |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Horses imported before the 1st September 1854, to carry | 9st. 0lbs. |
| " " after                                               | 8st. 7lbs. |
| " " " " 1855, "                                         | 8st. 0lbs. |
| " " " " 1856, "                                         | 7st. 4lbs. |

**THE MALET STAKES.**—Rupees 400 from the Fund. A Handicap open to all Horses that have started during the Meeting. 3 miles. 10 G. M. entrance ; 2 G. M. forfeit for not standing ; the Handicap Entrance to be made by 8 A. M. the day before the Race ; weights to be announced by 12 o'clock, and declarations as to standing or not, to be made with the other nominations of the day.

**A 500 RUPEES SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL HORSES.**—H. F. for nominations taken on the 1st May 1856, and open until the 1st day of September at a forfeit of Rupees 350. Weight 8st. 7lbs. Maidens that have never won allowed 10lbs. ; a Winner of the season 7lbs.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile and a distance. Horses to be named the day before the Race.

#### *Fourth Day.*

**A SWEEPSTAKES OF 30 G. M. EACH FOR ALL HORSES, MAIDENS OF THE SEASON.**—2 miles ; 8st. 4lbs. Maidens that have started before the day of closing, to carry 4lbs. extra ; a winner of the Derby, Dealers' Plate, H. H. Aga Khan's Purse, or any of the Sweepstakes, to carry 4lbs. extra—of any two of them, 10lbs., of any three or more, 1st. To close on the 1st May 1856 and name the day before the Race.

**A FREE HANDICAP FOR ALL HORSES THAT HAVE STARTED DURING THE MEETING.**— $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile and a distance. Rupees 300 from the Fund, with an entrance of 10 G. M. Three horses, the property of distinct owners, to start, or the public money will be withheld.

**A SECOND SECOND DEALERS (?) STAKES,** for all Arab Horses landed after 1st September 1856.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile and a distance ? weight for age. Horses named on the 15th December 1856, 7 G. M. entrance ; Horses named on 1st January 1857, 15 G. M. ; and 20 G. M. for Horses declared to start.

**COLT'S PLATE.**—A Sweepstakes of 10 G. M., and an additional 5. G. M. for Colts declared to start, with Rupees 300 from the Fund. Weight for age ;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile ; for all Arab Colts imported after the 1st of September 1855, and having a Colt's tooth on 1st May 1856, To close and name on the 1st May.

#### *Fifth Day.*

**H. H. AGA KHAN'S PLATE OF RUPEES 1,000,** added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. each. H. F. and 5 G. M. forfeit if declared by 1st January 1857. 2 miles ; weight for age ; for all Arabs imported after 1st September 1855, and purchased directly from the stables of Sorabjee Dady Santook, Aga Mahomed Banker Khan, Bazonjee Fuckerjee, and Nowrojee Nasserwanjee. The second Horse to save his stake. To close and name on the 1st May 1856. Horses imported after 1st September 1856 allowed to enter until 1st December. The winner of the Dealers to carry 5lbs. extra.



**THE WHIM**, of Rupees 300 from the Fund, with a sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each ; for all Horses.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

**THE ELLIOTT TRIAL STAKES**.—For Arabs. Winners of two or more seasons to carry 8st. ; Winners of one season to carry 7st. 10lbs. ; Winners of the season to carry 7st. 4lbs. ; Maidens that have never won 6st. 7lbs. ; Maidens that have started 5st. 12lbs. 2 miles. Entrance 20 G. M. ; H. F. To close on the 1st February 1857, and name the day before the Race.

**THE BOMBAY TURF CHALLENGE CUP**.—For Arabs. 2 miles ; 9st. Challengers to pay 20 G. M. Entrance. To close on the Saturday before the Races, and name the day before the Race.

### *Sixth Day.*

**THE FORCED HANDICAP**.—2 miles for all Winners during the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 75 for each race—now optional to losers at an entrance of 5 G. M. ; the latter to pay 2 G. M. for not standing the Handicap. *Losers wishing to be Handicapped to send in their nomination by 8 A. M. the day before the Race.*

**A SWEEPSTAKES OF 20 G. M. EACH**.—H. F. and 5 G. M. forfeit if declared by 1st January 1857, with Rupees 300 from the Fund for Arabs, Maidens.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile and a distance ; weight for age, Maidens of a former season 7lbs. extra. To close and name on the 1st May.

**THE BEATEN PLATE**.—Rupees 300 from the Fund. A Handicap open to beaten horses during the Meeting. 10 G. M. entrance, and 2 G. M. forfeit.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

### **REMARKS.**

A Horse walking over to receive half the public money once during the Meeting, and to pay Rs. 37-8 to the Forced Handicap. The Winners of the Galloways and Selling Stakes have not to pay to the Winner's Handicap. In the Selling Stakes the Winner to be put up to auction—any surplus to go to the Fund.

Any owner having a Horse entered for two Races in one day, can on giving due notice to the Stewards have the rotation of the Races changed, so as not to have his Horse run in two successive Races.

The word "imported" is to be understood to mean, having been one or more seasons in India.

**J. A. MCKENZIE,**

*Secretary to the Bombay Races.*

*Byculla, 1st March, 1856,*

Proposed and unanimously carried—That "Horses, Colts and Fillies, shall be aged, and take their aging on the 1st of May ;" "Horses neglecting to age on that day must stand as aged on any subsequent day," thereby cancelling Rule 8 of our Course Rules.

**J. A. MCKENZIE,**

*Secretary to the Bombay Races.*

*Byculla, 12th March, 1856.*

# CRICKET MATCHES.

## CRICKET—ALLAHABAD.

### 3RD EUROPEANS *versus* THE STATION.

#### 3RD EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

| 1st Innings.                               |    | 2nd Innings.                   |    |
|--------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|----|
| H A Prinsep, Esq, bd Phillipps, ..         | 16 | Ct Phillipps, bd Peacock, ..   | 12 |
| E Wimberley, Esq, bd Phillipps, ..         | 22 | Ct Phillipps, bd Phillipps, .. | 10 |
| R O H Forbes, Esq, bd Phillipps, ..        | 7  | Bd Peacock, ..                 | 4  |
| W Camell, Esq, bowled Russell, ..          | 0  | Bd Phillipps, ..               | 25 |
| J McPherson, Esq, ct Hills, bd Russell, .. | 9  | Run out, ..                    | 32 |
| Corpl Prince, run out, ..                  | 44 | Bd Peacock, ..                 | 9  |
| Corpl Murphy, not out, ..                  | 19 | Bd Hills, ..                   | 0  |
| Capt Patton, bd Phillipps, ..              | 2  | Bd Phillipps, ..               | 3  |
| Private Todd, bd Russell, ..               | 0  | Bd Russell, ..                 | 10 |
| Private Thomson, h w, bd Russell, ..       | 0  | Bd Russell, ..                 | 0  |
| Private Hartley, run out, ..               | 3  | Not out, ..                    | 0  |
| Byes, ..                                   | 21 |                                | 19 |
| Wide Balls, ..                             | 5  |                                | 20 |
| Leg Byes, ..                               | 2  |                                | 4  |
| Total,.. 150                               |    | Total,.. 148                   |    |

#### ALLAHABAD.

| 1st Innings.                                    |    | 2nd Innings.     |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|----|------------------|----|
| Capt Birch, ct Forbes, bd Hartley, ..           | 0  | Bd McPherson, .. | 29 |
| Charles Currie, Esq, bd Forbes, ..              | 14 | Bd Hartley, ..   | 7  |
| W C Russell, Esq, bd Hartley, ..                | 9  | Bd Hartley, ..   | 43 |
| J Hills, Esq, bd Hartley, ..                    | 12 | Bd McPherson, .. | 13 |
| W W Hume, Esq, run out, ..                      | 4  | Bd Hartley, ..   | 15 |
| E Y Phillipps, Esq, bd Hartley, ct Thompson, .. | 34 | Bd McPherson, .. | 9  |
| M H Court, Esq, run out, ..                     | 5  | Bd Hartley, ..   | 24 |
| P Carnegy, Esq, not out, ..                     | 31 | Not out, ..      | 2  |
| A Basiligo, Esq, bowled Forbes, ..              | 7  |                  |    |
| S G Warde, Esq, caught Murphy, ..               | 4  | Not out, ..      |    |
| bd Forbes, ..                                   | 0  |                  |    |
| Private Peacock, l bow bd Hartley, ..           | 3  |                  | 10 |
| Byes, ..                                        | 6  |                  | 16 |
| Wides, ..                                       | 0  |                  | 3  |
| No balls, ..                                    | 1  |                  | 0  |
| Leg Byes, ..                                    |    |                  |    |
| Total,.. 130                                    |    | Total,.. 173     |    |

## OFFICERS OF THE STATION.

| <i>1st Innings.</i>                                |       | <i>2nd Innings.</i>            |      |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|------|
| Lieut Stewart, bd Lieut Cox,                       | .. 67 | Ct Lieut Tierney, bd Lt Bryce, | .. 4 |
| Lieut Gee, bd Lieut Bryce,                         | .. 23 | Ct Lieut Salvey, bd Lt Bryce,  | .. 1 |
| Lieut Osborne, bd Lieut Bryce,                     | .. 15 | Bd Lieut Bryce,                | .. 9 |
| Lieut Bowie, bd Lieut Cox,                         | .. 13 | Ct Lieut Smith, bd Lt Bryce,   | .. 0 |
| Lieut Lockwood, caught Lieut Tierney, bd Lt Cox,   | 0     | Run out,                       |      |
| Lieut Prendergast, ct Lieut Bryce, bd Lieut Bryce, | .. 10 | Bd Lieut Bryce,                |      |
| Lieut White, bd Lieut Cox,                         | .. 0  |                                |      |
| Lieut Jackson, ct Lieut Smith, bd Lt Smith,        | .. 0  | Bd Lieut Cox,                  | .. 0 |
| Lieut Clarke, not out,                             | .. 17 | Not out,                       | .. 0 |
| Lieut Branfill, bd Lieut Cox,                      | .. 1  | Bd Lieut Bryce,                | .. 3 |
| Lieut Trevenen, bd Lieut Smith,                    | .. 0  |                                |      |
| Byes,                                              | .. 5  | Byes,                          | .. 0 |
| Wides,                                             | .. 2  | Wides,                         | .. 0 |
| Total,.. 153                                       |       | Total,.. 27                    |      |

## ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

| <i>1st Innings.</i>                                 |       | <i>2nd Innings.</i>              |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|----|
| Lieut Smith, ct Trevenen, bd Lt Stewart,            | .. 23 | Not out,                         | 23 |
| Lieut Hamilton, caught Lieut Gee, bd Lieut Stewart, | .. 4  | Bd Lieut Lockwood,               | 15 |
| Lieut Cordner, bd Lieut Lockwood,                   | 4     | Bd Lieut Lockwood,               | 1  |
| Lieut G R Brown, run out,                           | .. 10 |                                  |    |
| Lieut Cox, bd Lieut Gee,                            | .. 2  | Bd Lieut Stewart,                | 3  |
| Lieut Salvey, bd Lieut Stewart,                     | .. 21 | Ct Lieut Gee, bd Lieut Lockwood, | 0  |
| Lieut Bryce, bd Lieut Stewart,                      | .. 9  | Run out.                         | 26 |
| Lieut Gillespie, ct Lieut Prendergast bd Lieut Gee, | .. 4  |                                  |    |
| Lieut Tierney, bd Lieut Lockwood,                   | 9     | Bd Lieut Stewart,                | 7  |
| Capt Brougham, bd Lieut Stewart,                    | 0     | Run out,                         | 0  |
| Lieut Fitzgerald, not out,                          | .. 0  | Bd Lieut Stewart,                | 0  |
| Byes,                                               | .. 31 | Byes,                            | 17 |
| Wides,                                              | .. 8  | Wides,                           | 18 |
| Total,.. 125                                        |       | Total,.. 110                     |    |

The Artillery winning by 55 runs.

# **RACING CALENDAR**

**FOR**

**1856.**

## INDEX TO THE RACING CALENDAR.

|                            | <i>Pages,</i> |
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| Kamptec Races, ... ..      | 15            |
| Lucknow Races 1856, ... .. | 16            |
| Kandy Races,... ..         | 18            |

### ERRATA FOR No. 1.

- Page 4, Lahore Races—The Derby—Nineveh, for 10st. 11lbs, read 10st 1lb.  
 „ The Cup—Mercury, for 9st. 7lbs. read 9st. 1lb.  
 „ „ Moonlight, for 10st. 13lbs. read 8st. 13lbs.  
 „ Newmarket Handicap, Longears, for 8st 0lbs. read 8st. 12lbs.  
 „ Chargers.—For Mania, read Maniac.  
 Page 5, The Goodwood Handicap.—For 13½ miles, read 1¾ mile.  
 „ Consolation. For 1m. 38s. read 1m. 28s.  
 „ Pony Stakes, for Poney, read Pony, and for Gregory, read Georgey.

# RACING CALENDAR.

## KAMPTEE RACES.

**FIRST DAY, 3rd January 1856.**—The KAMPTEE DERBY for all maiden Arab and C B. Horses. 8st. 4lbs. each. 1½ mile.

|                 |       |              |            |    |   |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|------------|----|---|
| Capt Wagstaff's | c a h | Zouave,      | (Ramsamy,) | .. | 1 |
| The Dunmoiri's  | g a h | Don Quixote, | (Capt P—,) | .. | 2 |
| Mr S—'s         | g a h | Esperance,   | (Curream,) | .. | 3 |

Won by several lengths.—Time 1m. 35s.

The Don carried nearly 1st. extra.

**GALLOWAY PLATE,** weight for inches, 14 hands, 9st. ¾ mile.

|                 |         |                      |          |    |   |
|-----------------|---------|----------------------|----------|----|---|
| Mr S—'s         | g pony  | The Flying Dutchman, | 8st 0lbs | .. | 1 |
| Capt Wagstaff's | g a gal | Courage,             | 8st 0lbs | .. | 2 |
| Mr Teed's       | w a gal | Snowball,            | 8st 7lbs | .. | 3 |

Won by the Pony easily by a couple of lengths.—Time 1m. 32s.

**HACK STAKES,** ½ mile, catch weights over 10st. Gentleman riders.

|                |        |             |    |    |   |
|----------------|--------|-------------|----|----|---|
| The Dunmoiri's | b a h  | Monarch,    | .. | .. | 1 |
| Mr Butler's    | bk a h | Deception,  | .. | .. | 2 |
| Mr Vallance's  | b a h  | Polyphemus, | .. | .. | 3 |
| Capt Freere's  | g a h  | Nero,       | .. | .. | 4 |

• Time 1m. 1s.

**SECOND DAY, 5th January.**—The LADIES PURSE. 8st. 7lbs. ¾ mile heats.

|                 |       |            |            |    |     |
|-----------------|-------|------------|------------|----|-----|
| Mr S—'s         | b a h | Whitefoot, | (Curream,) | .. | 1 1 |
| Capt Wagstaff's | c a h | Zouave,    | (Ramsamy,) | .. | 2 2 |
| The Dunmoiri's  | b a h | Monarch,   | (—,)       | .. | 3 3 |

Won easily. Time, 1st. heat, 1m. 32s., second heat, 1m. 33s.

**The COMMISSIONERS' CUP,** value rupees 50, for all Horses, weight for age. 2 miles.

|                 |       |                |                          |    |   |
|-----------------|-------|----------------|--------------------------|----|---|
| The Dunmoiri's  | g a h | Don Quixote,   | 7st 12lbs                | .. | 1 |
| Capt Wagstaff's | b a h | Erin-go-bragh, | 9st 0lbs                 | .. | 2 |
| Mr S—'s         | c a h | Little Wonder, | 9st 0lbs would not start | .. |   |

Won by a head after a very fine race.—Time 4m. 11s.

**THIRD DAY, 8th January.**—The KAMPTEE ST. LEGER, for all Horses, 8st. 7lbs. 2 miles.

|                 |         |                |            |    |   |
|-----------------|---------|----------------|------------|----|---|
| Mr S—'s         | b a h   | Whitefoot,     | (Curream,) | .. | 1 |
| Capt Wagstaff's | b a h   | Erin-go-bragh, | (Ramsamy,) | .. | 2 |
| The Dunmoiri's  | b eng h | Englishman,    | (Owner,)   | .. | 3 |

Won very easily. The Englishman beaten off.—Time 4m. 7s.

**The WELTER.** 1½ mile. 11st. Gentlemen riders.

|                 |       |            |                |    |   |
|-----------------|-------|------------|----------------|----|---|
| Mr S—'s         | g a h | Esperance, | (Capt Freere,) | .. | 1 |
| Capt Wagstaff's | c a h | Zouave,    | (Owner,)       | .. | 2 |
| The Dunmoiri's  | b a h | Monarch,   | (Capt P—,)     | .. | 3 |

A very good race, won by a head on the post.—Time 3m. 12s.

**PONY PURSE,** ½ mile heats, catch weights.

|         |      |                      |    |      |
|---------|------|----------------------|----|------|
| Mr S—'s | g p  | The Flying Dutchman, | .. | 1 wo |
|         | c gy |                      | .. | 2 dr |

Won in a Canter. The Galloway drawn for the 2nd heat.

## FOURTH DAY, 10th January.—WINNING HANDICAP.—2 miles.

|                 |       |              |           |            |    |   |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|-----------|------------|----|---|
| Mr S——'s        | b a h | Whitefoot,   | 8st 8lbs  | (Curream,) | .. | 1 |
| Capt Wagstaff's | c a h | Zouavo,      | 8st 5lbs  | (Ramsamy,) | .. | 2 |
| The Dunmoiri's  | g a h | Don Quixote, | 7st 12lbs |            | .. | 3 |

Won very easily.—Time 4m. 12s.

## LOSING HANDICAP. 1½ miles.

|                 |       |                |  |             |
|-----------------|-------|----------------|--|-------------|
| Capt Wagstaff's | b a h | Erin-go-bragh, |  | Walked over |
|-----------------|-------|----------------|--|-------------|

## MATCH, half-mile match.

Mr. S——'s g. a. h. Esperance beat the Dunmoiri's b. a. h. Monarch easily,

## LUCKNOW RACES—1856.

TUESDAY, 12th February.—THE LUCKNOW DERBY—for Maiden Arabs, 15 G. M. each, 10 forfeit, 25 G. M. added, 1½ mile, weight 8st 7lbs.

|             |       |              |           |   |
|-------------|-------|--------------|-----------|---|
| Mr. B.—'s   | c a h | Sultan,      | (Daly,)   | 1 |
| Mr. C.—'s   | g a h | Egypt,       | (Irving,) | 2 |
| Mr. B.—'s   | g a h | Diamond,     | (Native,) | 3 |
| The Nawab's | g a h | Abdool Wahab | (Native,) | 4 |

Won easily by two lengths.—Time 30s ; 1m. 32s ; 1m ; 2m. 2s ; 3m. 4s.

## 20 G. M. SWEEPSTAKES.

Mr. Monghyr's b e h Babylonian 10st 4lb walked over  
THE GIVE AND TAKE, 5 G. M. each 10 G. M. added, 1½ mile.

|               |          |             |          |           |   |
|---------------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|
| Mr. Jorrock's | r aust g | Rejected    | 10st 4lb | (Irving,) | 1 |
| Mr. B.—'s     | g a g    | Pigeon      | 8st 7lb  | (Daly)    | 2 |
| Dr. Wright's  | b a h    | Blue Jacket | 9st 7lb  | (Native,) | 3 |

Won easily.—Time 29s ; 57s ; 1m. 27s ; 2m. 30s.

THE HACK STAKES, 1 G. M. each, 5 G. M. added, ½ mile heat, G. R. 10st 7lb.

|               |         |                  |                  |      |
|---------------|---------|------------------|------------------|------|
| Mr. Cunliff's | g c b h | Bill Bolter,     | (Mr. Wake) ....  | 1 1  |
| Mr. Cross'    | g c b h | Willikins,       | (Mr. Atkinson).. | 2 2  |
| Mr. Bullet's  | c c b h | Round the Course | (Mr. Daniel),... | 3 dr |

Both heats won easily.

Time—1st heat, 1m. 2s ; 2nd heat, 1m. 1s.

THURSDAY, 14th February.—THE MAIDEN STAKES—for all Maidens. 5 G. M. entrance on 1st October, and 10 G. M. on 1st Jan. 10 G. M. extra for each starter. 25 G. M. added, 1½ mile.

|               |       |             |          |            |    |   |
|---------------|-------|-------------|----------|------------|----|---|
| Mr Monghyr's  | b e g | Legerdmain, | 10st 1lb | (Irving)   | .. | 1 |
| Mr Catapult's | b e m | Nineveh,    | 10st 1lb | (T Folkes) | .. | 2 |

Won easily by two lengths.—Time 3m. 5s.

THE CLARET STAKES—for all Arabs. 10 G. M. each. 20 G. M. added. 1½ mile.

|               |       |            |           |              |    |   |
|---------------|-------|------------|-----------|--------------|----|---|
| Mr Catapult's | b a h | Lochinvar, | 8st 10lbs | (T. Folkes,) | .. | 1 |
| Mr B.'s       | g a h | Pigeon,    | 8st 10lbs | (Daly,)      | .. | 2 |
| Mr Cloud's    | g a h | Egypt,     | 8st 3lbs  | (Irving,)    | .. | 3 |

Won easy by 1½ length.—Time 3m. 4s.

THE SHORTS—of 5 G. M. each. 10 G. M. added. ¼ mile heats. G. R.

|               |          |              |            |              |      |
|---------------|----------|--------------|------------|--------------|------|
| Mr Jorrock's  | r aust g | Rejected,    | 11st       | (Dr Wright,) | 1 1  |
| Mr Atkinson's | c e b g  | Billy Nutts, | 9st 11lbs, | (Owner,)     | 2 dr |

Won easy.—Time 1m. 29s. The chesnut was drawn for 2nd heat.

SWEEPSTAKES—of 1 G. M. each. 5 G. M. added for untrained horses. ¼ mile heats.

|               |           |                 |             |      |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|------|
| Mr Wren's     | ch aust g | Honesty,        | (Owner,)    | 1 1  |
| Mr Cunliffe's | g c b g   | Bill Bolter,    | (Mr. Wake,) | 2 2  |
| Mr Atkinson's | b c b g   | Indian Warrior, | (Owner,)    | 3 dr |

Both heats won easy.—Time 1m. and 1m. 2s.

**SATURDAY, 16th February.**—THE MINISTER'S PURSE—of 50 G. M. added to a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each. Winner to be sold for Rs. 5000 and 7lbs. allowed for every Rs. 1000 under. (English horses valued at Rs. 5000 to carry 11 stone. Colonials 10-7 Arabs 9-7.) 1½ mile.

|               |          |              |           |                |   |
|---------------|----------|--------------|-----------|----------------|---|
| Mr Catapult's | g aust g | Mercury,     | 9st 4lbs  | (T Folkes,) .. | 1 |
| Mr B's        | b aust g | Lunatic,     | 8st 11lbs | (Daly,) ..     | 2 |
| Mr Monghyr's  | b eng g  | Legerdemain, | 8st 11lbs | (Irving,) ..   | 3 |
| Mr Cloud's    | ch eng m | Diana,       | 9st 11lbs | (Curran,) ..   | 4 |

Won by two lengths. *Legerdemain* several lengths behind, and *Diana* was out of the race after the first half mile.—Time 3m. 27s. The course very heavy.

THE ARAB SWEEPSTAKES—of 15 G. M. each. 5 Ft. 2 miles.

|               |       |            |           |                |   |
|---------------|-------|------------|-----------|----------------|---|
| Mr Catapult's | b a h | Lochinvar, | 9st 3lbs  | (T Folkes,) .. | 1 |
| Mr B's        | c a h | Sultan,    | 8st 11lbs | (Daly,) ..     | 2 |

Won by 1½ length.—Time 4m. 17s.

A SELLING PURSE—of 5 G. M. each, 10 G. M. added, 1 mile. G. R.

|                   |          |              |            |                |
|-------------------|----------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| Mr Monghyr's      | b e g    | Legerdemain, | 10st 11lbs | (Mr Mew,) 1    |
| The Nunda Nawab's | b aust g | Reindeer,    | 10st 11lbs | (Dr Wright,) 2 |
| Mr Murray's       | g a g    | Snatcher,    | 9st 9lbs   | (Mr Wake,) 3   |

Won by a length.—Time 2m.

BUGGY STAKES. 1 G. M. each. 5 G. M. added. ¾ mile G. R.

|           |      |             |               |   |
|-----------|------|-------------|---------------|---|
| Mr Wren's | ch g | Honesty,    | (Owner,) ..   | 1 |
| Mr Dent's | ch m | Fair Helen, | (Mr Wake,) .. | 2 |

Won easy.—Time 1m. 39s.

MATCH 25 G. M. each. 1 mile.

|             |        |             |          |                |   |
|-------------|--------|-------------|----------|----------------|---|
| Mr Murray's | ch a h | Bloodstone, | 9st      | (T Folkes,) .. | 1 |
| Mr B's      | g a h  | Pigeon,     | 9st 7lbs | (Daly,) ..     | 2 |

Won by ¾ length.—Time 2m. 1s.

**TUESDAY 19th February.**—THE KING'S PURSE of 100 G. M. added to a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. each. P. P. 2 miles.

|               |          |             |            |                |   |
|---------------|----------|-------------|------------|----------------|---|
| Mr Catapult's | g aust g | Mercury,    | 10st 1lb   | (T Folkes,) .. | 1 |
| Mr Monghyr's  | b e h    | Babylonian, | 11st 0lb   | (Irving,) ..   | 2 |
| Mr Catapult's | b e m    | Nineveh,    | 10st 8lb   | (Daly,) ..     | 3 |
| Mr Cloud's    | c e m    | Diana,      | 10st 11lbs | (Curran,) ..   | 4 |

Won by half a length.—Time 4m. 2s.

THE WELTER of 5 G. M. each. 10 G. M. added, 1½ mile.

|               |           |            |            |                |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|----------------|
| Mr Catapult's | b a h     | Lochinvar, | 9st 10lbs  | (Mr Wake,) 1   |
| Mr Jorrock's  | rn aust g | Rejected,  | 10st 11lbs | (Dr Wright,) 2 |
| Mr Browne's   | b aust g  | Leviathan, | 10st 11lbs | (Mr Carey,) 3  |

Won by a length.—Time 3m. 3s.

THE COLONIAL SWEEPSTAKES of 15 G. M. each. 1½ mile.

|               |          |          |          |                |   |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|---|
| Mr Catapult's | g aust g | Mercury, | 9st 9lbs | (T Folkes,) .. | 1 |
| Mr B names    | b aust g | Lunatic, | 9st 9lbs | (Daly,) ..     | 2 |

Won easily by 1½ length.—Time 3m. 6s.

THE PONIES ½ mile heats. Eight started, and Mr. Harley's ch pony won 2 heats, ridden by Mr. Atkinson.

MATCH 100 G. M. each. 11 stone. 1½ mile.

|                 |          |              |                 |   |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|-----------------|---|
| Mr Adams names  | b e g    | Legerdemain, | (Irving,) ..    | 1 |
| Dr Wright names | b aust g | Reindeer,    | (Dr Wright,) .. | 2 |

Won easily by 2 lengths.—Time 3m. 1s.

MATCH 20 G. M. each. ¾ mile, 10 stone.

|               |          |              |               |   |
|---------------|----------|--------------|---------------|---|
| Mr Murray's   | g a g    | Snatcher,    | (Mr Wake,) .. | 1 |
| Mr Atkinson's | ch c b g | Billy Nutts, | (Owner,) ..   | 2 |

Won by a neck.



## KANDY RACES.

**FIRST DAY. SATURDAY, 29th March.—FIRST RACE.—THE TRIAL STAKES** of 5 sovs. each hf. ft. with about 35 sovs. added. 1½ mile Race.

European Horses to carry ..... 11st 2lbs

Colonial, ..... 10st 5lbs

Arabs, ..... 8st 12lbs

Horses imported after Colombo Meeting 1855, allowed 5lbs., Maidens same allowance.

Mr Hastings' b n s w h Mischief, 10st (Owner,) .. 1

Mr Brooke's hl n s w g Garrogin, 10st 5lbs (Henry White,) .. 2

Mr Howard's ch eng m Gazelle, 11st 2lbs .. (dr)

Won easily.—Time 3m. 5s.

**SECOND RACE.—ARAB DERRY** of 5 sovs. each and about 50 added. 2 mile Race 9st. 10lbs. each: Maidens and Horses imported after Colombo Meeting 1855, allowed 5lbs.

Mr Child of the Mist's b a h Collier, 9st 10lbs (Mr Leisching,) .. 1

Mr Howard's g a h Amulet, 9st 10lbs (Mr Brown,) .. 2

Mr Hastings' b a h Diphthong, 9st 10lbs (Owner,) .. 3

Won by a head and neck.—Time 4m. 10s.

**THIRD RACE.—THE PERADENIA STAKES** of 5 sovs. each hf. ft. with about 30 sovs. added: 1m. heats.

European Horses to carry, ..... 11st

Colonials, ..... 10st

Arabs, ..... 9st

The Winner to be sold by Auction for 200 sovs. If however entered to be sold for 150 sovs. allowed 3lbs.

100 ..... 7

50 ..... 12

Horses who claim exemption from being sold, 7lbs extra. Winner of the Trial Stakes, 5lbs. extra.

Mr Howard's ch eng mare Gazelle, (150 sovs) 10st 11lbs .. dr

Mr Howard's b ce h O'K, (exempt) 10st 7lbs (Mr Brown,) 1

Mr Percival's ch a h Red Lancer, (100 sovs) 8st 7lbs .. dr

Mr Brooke's ch fr h Rataplan, (200 sovs) 11st 0lbs (Hy. White,) 2 dr

\* Won easily in 2m. 1s. O'K walked over for the second heat.

## POST ENTRY.

**FOURTH RACE.—REDAN STAKES** Free Handicap and for those who accept in writing before 1st March 1856, a Sweep of 5 sovs. each hf. ft. with 15 sovs. added by a few sporting men if 3 horses accept. One-mile race. If the highest weight accepting is under 10st. 10lbs., to be raised to that weight and others in proportion.

Mr Morris's h ch h Sir Arthur, 10st 8lbs .. 1

Mr Prince's b ce h Sandilli, 10st 10lbs .. 2

Mr Alexander's b cb h Birkenhead, 10st 11lbs .. 3

Mr Howard's ch a h Le Petit Savage, 9st 6lbs .. 4

Won easily.—Time not taken.

**SECOND DAY, 31st March.—FIRST RACE.—PLANTERS' CUP**, value 100 sovs. added to a Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, hf. ft. for all Horses *bona fide* the property of Proprietors or Managers of Coffee Estates for three months prior to the race, and such owner to be a resident on his Estate for at least eight months out of the year,

English Horses to carry ..... 11st 7lbs

Australian and Tasmanians, ..... 10st 5lbs

Cape and C. B., ..... 10st 0lbs

Arabs, ..... 8st 7lbs

Maidens and Horses imported after Kandy Meeting 1855, allowed... 3lbs

Mares and Geldings, ..... 3lbs

5 Years' old, ..... 4lbs

4 Ditto, ..... 10lbs

3 Ditto, ..... 21lbs

Winner of Colombo Derby, Turf Club Plate, or Governor's Cup 1855, 5lbs. extra, any two, 7lbs. extra. Second Horse to save his Stake. 2 mile race.

|                    |            |                     |      |                  |       |
|--------------------|------------|---------------------|------|------------------|-------|
| Mr Howard's        | b c h      | O'K, aged,          | 10st | 7lbs (Mr Brown,) | 1     |
| Mr Child of Mist's | b a h      | Collier, aged,      | 8st  | 7lbs (H White,)  | 2     |
| Mr Eager's         | ch n s w g | Sir William, 5 yrs. | 8st  | 9lbs (Owner,)    | 3     |
| Mr Howard's        | g a h      | Amulet, aged,       | 8st  | 12lbs            | .. dr |

Won easily in 4m. 5s.

SECOND RACE.—T. C. P. of 60 sovs. added to Sweep, of 10 sovs. each hf. ft. 2 miles, weight for age. Winner of Colombo Derby, T. C. P. or Governor's Cup 1855, or Kandy Derby 1856, to carry 5lbs. extra, of any two, 7lbs., of three or all, 10lbs. extra. Horses imported since September 1856 and Maidens allowed 5lbs. This Plate to be given to the Winner whether other races fill or not.

|              |             |                 |      |       |       |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|------|-------|-------|
| Mr Hastings' | b n s w h   | Mischief, aged, | 10st | 0lbs  | .. 1  |
| Mr Howard's  | ch eng mare | Gazelle, 6 yrs. | 10st | 7lbs  | .. 2  |
| Mr Howard's  | b c c h     | O'K, aged,      | 10st | 12lbs | .. dr |
| Mr Brooke's  | bl n s w g  | Garrogin, aged, | 10st | 2lbs  | .. dr |

Won easily.—Time not taken.

THIRD RACE.—LADIES' PURSE of 3 sovs. each, 30 sovs. added by the Ladies, for all Horses, weight for age, *1st* Colonials as per scale of weights, English 1st. extra. Arabs allowed 1st. Mile heats. Winners at the Meeting, 4lbs. extra for each winning, 2 to start or no race. Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.

|                    |              |                 |      |                      |       |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|------|----------------------|-------|
| Mr Brooke's        | blk n s w g  | Garrogin,       | 9st  | 9lbs (Mr Newman,)    | 1     |
| Mr Child of Mist's | b a h        | Collier,        | 9st  | 2lbs (Henry White,)  | 2dis  |
| Mr Howard's        | g a h        | Amulet,         | 8st  | 12lbs (Mr Brown,)    | 3     |
| Mr Hastings'       | b a h        | Diphthong,      | 8st  | 12lbs (James White,) | 4-2   |
| Mr Howard's        | b c h        | O'K,            | 9st  | 12lbs                | .. dr |
| Mr Howard's        | ch eng n     | Gazelle,        | 10st | 7lbs                 | .. do |
| Mr Eager's         | brn s w colt | Chateau Margaux | 8st  | 9lbs                 | .. dr |
| Mr Brooke's        | ch fr h      | Rataplan,       | 10st | 10lbs                | .. do |

Won easily.—Time 1st. heat, 2m. 2s., 2nd heat, 2m. 4½s.

FOURTH RACE.—THE WELTER of 3 sovs. each, 15 added for all Horses.

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| English,  | 12st.      |
| Colonial. | 11st.      |
| Arabs,    | 9st. 7lbs. |

Winners of any Welter Race at any Meeting to carry 5lbs. extra. Mile Race, 2 to start or no Race.

|                    |        |             |     |                  |        |
|--------------------|--------|-------------|-----|------------------|--------|
| Mr Howard's        | g a h  | Amulet,     | 9st | 7lbs (Mr Brown,) | .. 1   |
| Mr Hastings'       | b a h  | Diphthong,  | 9st | 7lbs             | .. 2   |
| Mr Sonjey Spongo's | ch a h | Red Lancer, |     |                  | .. dis |

Won easy.—Time 2m. 10s.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 2nd April.—FIRST RACE.—THE KANDY CUP value 60 sovs. added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, hf. ft. open to all Horses. 1½ mile Race.

|                  |      |       |
|------------------|------|-------|
| European Horses, | 11st | 2lbs  |
| Colonials,       | 9st  | 10lbs |
| Arabs,           | 8st  | 7lbs  |

Winners of Colombo Derby, Turf Club Plate or Governor's Cup 1855, or Planters' Cup 1856, 5lbs. extra.

Five years' old allowed 3lbs.: four years' old 8lbs. and three years' old, 18lbs. Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.

Horses that ran and were beaten in Planters' Cup 1856, allowed 4lbs.

Second Horse to save his stake.

|              |             |           |      |                   |       |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|------|-------------------|-------|
| Mr Howard's  | b c c h     | O'K,      | 10st | 11lbs (Mr Brown,) | .. 1  |
| Mr Hastings' | b n s w h   | Mischief, | 9st  | 10lbs             | .. 2  |
| Mr Brooke's  | blk n s w g | Garrogin, | 9st  | 7lbs              | .. dr |

Won easy.—Time 3m. 43s.

SECOND RACE.—HACK SELLING of 2 sovs. each, with 10 added for all Horses. 10st. 7lbs. each who have not won £100 in Ceylon. The Winner to be sold for 80 sovs., if however entered, to be sold for 50, allowed 5lbs.

|    |    |       |
|----|----|-------|
| 35 | .. | 7lbs  |
| 20 | .. | 11lbs |

Heats T. Y. C. about ¼ mile.

3 to start or no Race.

Did not fill.

**THIRD RACE.—FREE HANDICAP** of 1 sov. each, 5 in case of acceptance for all Horses with at least 30 added. Mile Race; to close and name on or before 6 P. M. of the 2nd day; weights to be declared by 7 P. M., and acceptance by 9 P. M. same evening; 3 to accept or no Race.

|                    |            |              |                       |           |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Mr Howard's        | g a h      | Amulet,      | 9st 13lbs (Mr Brown,) | .. 1      |
| Mr Child of Mist's | b a h      | Collier,     | 10st 6lbs             | .. 2      |
| Mr Morris'         | b c e h    | Sir Arthur,  | 10st 3lbs             | .. 3      |
| Mr Eager's         | ch n s w g | Sir William, | 9st 10lbs             | pulled up |

**HACK SELLING STAKES.** Half Mile Heats.

|                |         |                   |                    |        |
|----------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Mr Eager's     | b a h   | Honest Ned,       | 10st 0lbs (Owner,) | .. 1 1 |
| Mr Alexander's | b c b h | Birkenhead,       | 10st 5lbs          | .. 2 3 |
| Mr Howard's    | c h a h | Le Petit Sauvage, |                    | .. 3 4 |
| Mr Howard's    | b a h   | Roosian,          | 9st 0lbs           | .. 4 2 |

**FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, 4th April.—FORCED HANDICAP** for Winners of *Trial Stakes, Arab Derby, Peradenia, Planters' and Kandy Cups, T. C. P. and Ladies' Purse*. 1½ mile race, about 60 sovs. added.

Winners *Planters' Cup and T. C. P.* .. .. . 10 sovs. each.

*Trial and Kandy Cup,* .. .. . 7 "

*Derby, Peradenia, Ladies' Purse,* .. .. . 5 "

Mr Howard's b c h O'K, 11st 0lbs (Mr Brown,) .. 1

Mr Brooke's b l n s w g Garrogin, 9st 7lbs .. 2

Mr Hastings' b n s w h Mischief, 9st 10lbs .. 3

Won easily.—Time 3 m. 40½ s.

**LOSING HANDICAP** free for all Horses not eligible for the *Forced Handicap* 1½ mile Race, £5 entrance—about 30 sovs. added.

Mr Brooke's ch fr h Rataplan, 10st 11lbs (Mr L) .. 1

Mr Howard's g a h Amulet, 10st 4lbs .. 2

Mr Eager's ch n s w g Sir William, 9st 2lbs pulled up

Won easily.—Time 2 35.

**HACK HANDICAP**, 1 sov. each, 10 added. 1 mile race. Three to start or no race. 3 or 4 were entered but Sir Arthur and Rattles withdrew, the terms of the race could not be complied with.

**SELLING STAKE** 3 sovs each 15 added. Heats T. Y. C. for all Horses.

If to be sold for £100, to carry 10st 7lbs

75, 10st

50, 9st 7lbs

25, 9st

Horses not having won at the Meeting allowed 7 lbs Winner of *Losing Handicap*, 10lbs. extra.

Roosian had a walk over.

**A HANDICAP** between Mr. Prince's and Mr. Howard's Horses from the Stand, once round. Heats 1 sov. each and 10 added.

Mr Prince's b c e h Sandilli, 8st 12lbs (J White,) .. 1 1

Mr Howard's b a h Roosian, 8st 0lbs .. 2 2

Easy in both heats for the Cape.

**FIFTH DAY, 5th April.—FREE HANDICAP** 1 sov. each, 3 sovs for Starters, and 20 added by some sporting gentlemen, 1 mile race.

Mr Brooke's ch fr h Rataplan, 10st 4lbs (H White,) .. 1

Mr Hastings' b n s w h Mischief, 10st 2lbs .. 2

Mr Brooke's b l k n s w g Garrogin, 10st 9lbs .. 3

Mr Howard's g a h Amulet, 9st 5lbs .. 4

Mr Prince's b c e h Sandilli, 8st 10lbs .. 5

Won by a length in 1m. 58½s.

Match for £100 3 mile.

Mr Eager's b a h Honest Ned, 9st 16lbs (Owner,) .. 1

Mr Howard's b a h Roosian, 9st 10lbs .. 2

Won easy

**SELLING STAKES.**

Mr Eager's b a h Honest Ned, 10st 2lbs .. 1

Mr L's b n s w g Blue-sheer 10st 2lbs .. 2

Mr Atwell's ch a h Ruby, 9st 0lbs

Won easy

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WINNING HORSES.

---

A.

Amulet, 19, 20

B.

Babylonian, 16  
 Bill Bolter, 16  
 Bloodstone, 17

C.

Collier, 18

D.

Don Quixote, 15

E.

Esperance, 15, 16  
 Erin-go-bragh, 16

F.

Flying Dutchman, 15

G.

Garrogin, 19  
 Gazelle, 18

H.

Honesty, 16, 17  
 Honest Ned, 20

L.

Legerdemain, 16, 17  
 Lochinvar, 16, 17

M.

Mercury, 17  
 Monarch, 15  
 Mischief, 18, 19

O.

O'K., 19, 20

R.

Rataplan, 20  
 Rejected, 16  
 Roosian, 20

S.

Sandilli 20  
 Sir Arthur 18  
 Snatcher 17  
 Sultan 16

W.

Whitefoot, 15, 16

Z.

Zouave, 15

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